LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B, 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 9 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1945 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

The Buddha

Artist: M. A. Siddiki.

WAR AND THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

(See Pages 4 and 5)

Short Story By Stanley Jackson

Date With A Dream

She frowned as she bent methodically over the stack of propeller blades on her bench. With neat fingers she began to plug the holes in the Spitfire blades left by German bullets. It was nearly eleven o'clock. Funny to think that she had been working for nearly three hours.

How very different from the days when she had turned up at the little interior decorator's in Brook Street any time between 10 and 11 a.m.! One could be reasonably certain that nobody "worth while" would appear much before noon. And then one mostly talked fabrics and lighting over lunch at the Mayfair or the Berkeley.

She felt Frank's eyes on her and managed a smile without looking too interested. It wouldn't do to let the others know that they were more friendly than appeared on the surface. People have a knack of spoiling dreams with cheap gossip. She found herself worrying about him, as usual. He was tall and quite handsome in a rugged way. The trouble with him was that he was so dogmatic, so inclined to condemn from the heart without reasoning things out. He seemed to live for Efficiency and there was no room in his scheme of life for the weak and helpless.

The bullet hole was now neatly plugged and she finished off the edges, anxious not to split the blade. She reached for the bottle of protective spray and began to apply it with long rhythmic strokes but her mind was still buzzing with the problem like a fly in a sealed bottle.

Frank was getting impatient, and she could understand that. He was a decent sort of chap and steady, but that little doubt buzzed in her mind. If only she could coax him into a more gentle view of the world a world in which people were human and made mistakes and were forgiven.

"We're having a Glamour Visit today," he remarked as they walked over to the canteen. He was grinning in that faintly patronizing way she knew so well.

"Yes," he went on, "the Glamour Boys of the R.A.F. are making a tour of the works. We'll be in cages open to inspection. And they'll make pretty speeches telling us what wonderful work we're doing, and how they depend on us."

His words tinged with irony, stung her, but she bit down her anger. "Oh it'll be quite amusing," she said lightly. "I know the girls will love seeing the men who fly our props."

"Sheer waste of time" he said darkly. "I bet there'll be giggling and chattering all day and no work done."

Linda dismissed the subject from her mind until that afternoon when the pilots arrived. She had been busy with her stack of blades and was varnishing one of the remaining few when an excited whisper hummed over the benches.

"Here they are, girls!" said an elderly woman near the door, as four young pilots walked into the shop with the firm's publicity manager. They wandered about chatting with operatives and asking questions. Frank was introduced, but muttered a curt word and bent dourly over his bench.

They look so young, thought Linda: young and boyish and full of life, yet they've brushed shoulders with Death so many times.

"That's neat workmanship", Linda heard a voice behind her, and found herself blushing like a schoolgirl as a young pilot with hair that curled crisply under his cap stooped over the magnesium blade.

"What are you using on this one?" he queried.

She named a preparation designed to protect and strengthen the material.

His strong brown hands were examining the blade. "If only one could repair nerves as easily", he said in a low voice.

Her eyes met his. The clear blue eyes weren't young any more There was pain in them, and tiredness. But he smiled suddenly.

"Forgive me", he laughed. "I was forgetting myself. I want you to know that you're doing a grand job of work, and we're darned grateful."

He was gone, and she didn't hear the bantering voice of her neighbour. "You certainly took his eye. Wasn't he good-looking!" But Linda's mind was in the clouds with a squadron of Spitfires as they darted through bullets and flak to grapple with dark alien birds. Through the mist she could see that boy's weary eyes....

"Did you get his autograph, dear?" asked the girl. "I did!" And she brandished an old envelope with a scrawling signature. Robin Masters.

That night Linda pleaded a headache when Frank suggested the films. It was silly, but she couldn't get the boy's tired young face out of her mind. That very night he and many like him might be soaring overhead while she was laughing in a warm cinema, cosy in celluloid make-believe.

Memory is soon blunted. A day or two later, she did go to the cinema with Frank, and enjoyed the show. Charles Boyer was so polished and romantic, so far removed from the nightmare of tracer bullets and glaring searchlights.

Yet something had changed inside her. Her work had quickened with a sense of reality. Until that young-old pilot had spoken to her it had been just another job of work. Propellers instead of soft furnishings. Now she could see flesh and blood in the 'planes that came back for repair...

The weeks rolled off like machined parts from a rail assembly line. Yet it takes only a single upset on Life's assembly line to send all one's smoothly-running parts into a jumble of disorder. Linda found that out when she opened her newspaper at breakfast and looked down the first column.

"Missing, believed killed. Flt-Lt. Robin Francis Masters, only son of Mrs. L. G. Masters, 16, Walton Road. Ledworth, Glos."

She felt numb for a minute, then a tight little knot of pain formed inside her. People milled about her all day, but she could feel nothing, only a cold emptiness.

"Got a headache?" asked Frank, as they trooped off to lunch. She looked at him uncertainly, then switched on a bright, bogus smile. No use telling him, she decided; he would just laugh and kid her about succumbing to a silly "crush".

Maybe it was silly, but definitely not a "crush", she told herself as she lay in bed that night. She felt nothing personal for Robin Masters It was just that she had never been close to death.

She forced herself to be logical He was a perfect stranger, but her eyes stared down at the jumbled type of the page.

I'll write to his mother and tell her how much I sympathize, she thought dully. Then I'll forget the whole thing. In her mind's eye she recalled the little village of Ledworth. She had cycled there with frank only last summer. A sweet little place with flowers sparkling in the sun, and cottages in Cotswold grey stone. Perhaps they had walked past the house where a woman now sat staring at a bleak official telegram.

She sealed the envelope, scarcely remembering what she had said to the unknown woman. A few days later she opened an envelope addressed to her in an unfamiliar hand.

"My dear Miss North,—It was so very nice of you to write, and I must apologize for not having replied sooner. I hope you will understand. Although Robin is not with us, I want you to know that all his friends are mine. I hope you will come over soon and give me a chance of thanking you. If you are free next Sunday, we could talk. Mary Masters".

Lina re-read the letter with dull eyes. Mrs. Masters, poor soul, obviously imagined that she and her son were old friends. She must write at once, declining the invitation. How embarrassing to explain that they were complete strangers! How stupid she had been to write at all.

Friday came, and still she hadn't written. It seemed h. l to refuse the lonely appeal in that letter. Perhaps if she went she might be able to give some little comfort. Finally, she wrote to say she would be arriving about four on Sunday, and was seized with panic the moment the envelope slid into the letter box.

Her calm cracked altogether when she got off the bus at Ledworth. Fingers of sunlight slipped through the neat little gardens as she turned into Walton Road.

She hesitated outside Number 16, then smoothed down her hair and opened the gate. A tall figure emerged from the garage. She blinked at him.

"Good afternoon", said Robin Masters cheerily. She stared at him with glazed eyes.

"Do come in, he begged. "My mother's expecting you, I think". Then he frowned, uncertainly. "I'm sure we've met, haven't we....?"

She ignored the question. "But, surely, you're ..." She broke off helplessly.

"No, I'm not a goner", he laughed. "Picked up in the 'drink.'" He took her arm. "Come along inside".

Half an hour later Linda felt that the world was very much in tune. Mrs. Masters was a dear and insisted that they go off to a film and come back later for pot luck.

"And I'll drive you home", grinned Robin. "Got a couple of spoonfuls of gas in the tank and I'm dying to show off the old egg-boiler. No excuses; now. You can't refuse an airman on leave. 'Tisn't done".

She nodded weakly, still too dazed to think in a straight line.

"By the way, it's an old film," he said. "Charles Boyer in 'Back Street.' Do you approve?"

Linda hesitated, but he filled in the pause by taking a corner at speed. She sank back blissfully. Not for the world would she have admitted that she had already seen the picture, and not so long ago. If necessary, she would see it ten times more. ...

Officers Of The Red Army

By Cable MOSCOW.

By Colonel Boris Telpukhovsky

Preparation of officers' corps was one of the most important and complex problems for the Soviet power when building up its armed forces. Upon its successful solution depended the fighting capacity of the Red Army, and consequently, the defensive powers of the country.

The Red Army was born in fires of the Civil War, an army of liberated workers and peasants, an army of fraternity between peoples of Russia and permeated with respect for the freedom and independence of all countries and all peoples. These qualities of the Red Army in the main determined the training methods of its officers corps.

Availing itself of the best officers of the old Russian army, the Soviet Government, however, attributed primary importance to training of new commanders among men of the people, thereby to secure indivisible ties between commanders and mass of Red Army men.

Outstanding army leaders of all times have well understood how important a bearing relations men and officers have on fighting capacity of troops as a whole. No army in the world, however, has yet enjoyed such unanimity of interests between soldiers and officers as the Red Army. This is determined, first of all, by the fact that there is no social difference between them, no cause for antagonism. They have both emerged from among the people and equally cherish interests of their country.

Civil War Heroes

Excellent army leaders, first representatives of the Soviet General Staff, were brought forth in the course of the Civil War. Such army leaders as Frunze, Voroshilov, Budyonny, Parkhomenko, Shchors, Chapayev, Kotovsky and others have won unperishable glory. The Soviet officers' 'corps' in the Civil War proved its worth, and, guided by its commanders, the Red Army overthrew its numerous enemies, though the latter were led by officers of no mean experience.

By the time the Civil War had receded to realms of history, the armament and equipment of the Soviet armed forces had changed beyond recognition. The Stalin Five Year Plan periods enabled the socialist industry to furnish the Red Army with mighty up-to-date armaments. Completely requipped, the Red Army became one among the foremost armies in the world. Soviet commanders laboured tirelessly to perfect their application of this mass of armaments and equipment. Their training was perfected year by year, but attained a truly remarkable level in the course of the Patriotic War.

This war precipitated a new phase in the development of the Red Army's fighting powers. During the very first days of hostilities it was necessary to learn all that was newest in modern warfare. Soviet officers studied, fought and at times unlearned to learn a new in the thick of war operations.

The war is a higher school of learning for officers' corps. Battle experience is essential, for fighting maturity gives rise to new operative and tactical methods of combat. It is on battlefields that an enemy's tactics and strategy are displayed to the full. Daily battle routine, therefore, is an essential factor for consummating training of officers' corps. A study of the experience of war has become an essential part of Red Army officers' training. In military academies and in the Red Army all training of officers hinges upon experiences of war.

Soviet officers, for their part, have spared no efforts to augment their knowledge and skill. Determined to defeat the enemy and conscious of the great mission of the Red Army fighting for the liberty and independence of the Soviet state, for the delivery of Soviet peoples and peoples of all liberty-loving countries from fascist slavery, they have devoted all their energy to this matter. Netting upon their combat experience, Soviet officers have advanced the art of warfare and have proved themselves excellent organizers on modern battlefields. The valiant efforts of Soviet officers' corps are one of the sources of the Red Army's brilliant victories. As is known, the organisational ability of the command is a vital factor in deciding outcome of hostilities.

The Patriot War

Under command of Soviet generals and officers the Red Army has repeatedly achieved that which the German army has never been able to do, which the best generals in the world have always hoped to do. Soviet troops effected complete encirclement and elimination of forces of their opponents at Stalingrad, in district of Korsun-Shevchenkovski, in a number of other places and have thereby contributed truly classic examples of encirclement operations on unprecedented scale in the history of warfare. Encirclement and mopping operations have become routine feature of Red Army offensive actions.

The Patriotic War has brought forth hundreds of thousands gifted Soviet officers and many remarkable generals. A great mass of the young officers have risen from the ranks, from squads, platoons, and companies. In the hard fighting against the enemy the officers corps of the Red Army has displayed its loyalty to the Soviet land and has grown stronger, both in the military and political sense.

The war has also brought forth many excellent commanders among Red Army men in non-Russian nationalities, Excellent officers and generals have risen among all peoples of the USSR. The Belo-Russian republic has brought forth several thousand officers, about 200 generals and two admirals. The Armenian people have brought forth forty generals and hundreds of officers. The Frunze military academy of the Red Army has graduated officers of forty-two nationalities. Military technical schools and other training institutions of the Red Army, in 1943 alone, trained tens of thousands of officers belonging to non-Russian nationality These facts attest to the friendship and fraternity among Soviet peoples.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Poet Who Defied The Czar

PUSHKIN AND THE PEOPLE

By ANIL DE SILVA

Pushkin

Alexander Sergivitch Pushkin (1799-1837) is not only the founder of Russian literature, but the real founder of Russian Drama.

In India Pushkin has not yet been universally recognised. This has been partly due to the inadequate translations available here. But in China, where most of the classics of every country have been translated, Puskkin's works can be found on every book stall. Many books have been written on Pushkin in Chinese, and of all foreign poets, he perhaps enjoys the greatest popularity.

Pushkin lived in a cruel age, an age of serfdom, of tyranny and autocracy. The peasants were chained to their masters, and Pushkin himself gives us a picture of their misery.

"Without heeding tears and moans,
by fate elect to ruin people,
The savage lords by brutal arbitrary rule,
By whip and birch, appropriate
The peasants' labour, property and time,
Bent on the plough that's not his own
Submitting to the whip, the haggard slave,
The furrows treads of his relentless lord.
All drag their miserable yoke here till their grave
All hope and tender feelings stifling in their bosom.
Here budding maidens grow and bloom
For the indulgence of the callous scoundrel."

This was a period of peasant insurrections, among them the famous Pugatchev Rebellion. These and the ideas of democracy coming from France brought about political unrest. The questions which confronted the enlightened men of the age was the abolition of serfdom and the autocracy.

Pushkin associated himself throughout his life with the revolutionafry aristocracy who formed the Decembrist movement. (The Decembrists were members of the aristocracy who wanted to change the impossible condition under serfdom and Tsarism, and who dedicated themselves to this work.) Indeed he became their poet, the poet and dramatist of democracy. All our intellectuals who sneer at 'propaganda" as they call any writing that is devoted to the interests of the people would do well to remember Pushkin.

Lonely Sower Of Liberty

Democracy then, as Socialism in our day, became a beacon for all thinking Russians, and Pushkin wrote of himself in this manner:—"A lonely sower of liberty I left my dwelling early before the rising of the stars. And with my clean, unsullied hands I scattered life giving seed among the enslaved furrows"....

A lonely sower of liberty he was indeed, because he lived before the revolutionary intelligentsia, who came after him and whom he inspired through his work.

Pushkin belonged to the Russian nobility and was descended from a Negro, Hannibal. Originally taken captive from Ethiopia he was sent as a present to Peter the Great by the Sultan of Turkey. Peter became very fond of him, educated him, and made him one of his aides, marrying him into the nobility.

Pushkin's story "Peter the Great's Negro" gives an interesting and moving account of his ancestors story, which however he left unfinished at his death.

It was in his childhood that Pushkin's love of the Russian language developed, and unlike his contemporaries, who knew French better than Russian (as French was the language of the aristocracy) he knew and grew to love his mother tongue. His old nurse Arina Reedionovina used to feed him on the folk tales and songs of Russia and these influenced him greatly, especially the language of the "common people." Even as a man, during one of his exiles, he loved to listen to her stories by the hour.

When the Decembrist uprising was crushed in St. Petersburg on December 14th, 1825 Pushkin was in exile on his estate in Mikhailovskoye, sent there by the Tsar. But though he was miles away from the scene of the uprising it became apparent that his poems, which were found among the papers of all those concerned with the movement, had played an important part in influencing the members of the group.

It was during this exile that he wrote his famous poem "Eugene Onegin" and his historical tragedy "Boris Gudonov." He describes how he wrote "Boris." "The study of Shakespeare and Karamzin and our ancient chronicles gave me the idea of arranging in dramatic form one of the most dramatic epochs of recent history. Unperplexed by any other influence I imitated Shakespeare in his broad and free rendition of characters, his careless and simple composition of types. I followed Karamzin in the clear unfolding of events. In the chronicles I tried to surmise the trend of thoughts and the language of those days. Wonderful of course! I don't know whether I succeeded in making the best use of them. At least my labours were ardent and conscientious. ....I confess sincerely that the failure of my drama would grieve me, because I am firmly convinced that the popular rules of the Shakespearean drama, not the court usage of Racine's tragedy, are suitable for our stage, and that any unsuccessful experiment would retard the reformation of our stage."....

In "Boris Gudonov" he brought out sharply the theme of the people and the government. He expressed in this, his greatest play, the idea that a government is strong only through the people and their support. This play was adapted into an opera by Musorgsky, and is performed more often as an opera than as a play.

"Eugene Onegin" was converted into an opera by the composer Chaikowski, as well as Pushkin's short novel "The Queen of Spades."

"Tatiana's Letter," in the poem "Eugene Onegin" is known to every Russian boy and girl. And even in China, Tatiana's words find an echo in the hearts of all young lovers, where it is extremely popular.

..."To someone else? That could not be,
Yours only is this heart of mine;
High councils ruled our destiny,
And I am yours by ordinance divine.
I see my whole life hitherto
An earnest of your coming, you
Were surely sent by God on high
To be my guardian angel till I die.

You came into my dreaming; so I loved the face I did not know;
Your eyes before I felt their fire,
Filled me with wonder and desire,
And my soul heard you speaking long ago....

The stage set made by Rabinovich, the artist, for the duel scene in the snow from "Eugene Onegin" is considered one of the most beautiful sets in the world.

Sergei Rachmaninov set to music "The covetous Knight." His other plays are "Angelo" "The Stone Guest," "Ruskalka" and lastly "Mozart and Salieri," which showed in all its hideousness "talents envy of genius."

Sorrow & Persecution

The life of the great poet however was full of sorrow and persecution. His work and his advanced ideas brought him into perpetual conflict with the Tsar and his police. He was exiled several times, and persecuted in many ways. His wife was a trivial shallow woman of great beauty. The Tsar and the court circles hated Pushkin and carried on a systematic campaign of slander against him. Eventually Pushkin, to save his honour had to fight a duel with the man who was supposed to be his wife's lover. In this duel he was killed, much to the relief of the court and its circles.

Pushkin's death roused the whole population to such an expression of mass grief, as had never been witnessed before.

"The sun of our poetry has set! Pushkin is dead.:... every Russian heart is bleeding. Pushkin our poet! Our joy! Our national glory!"....wrote one of the newspapers. As many as thirty thousand people came during one day to pay homage to his body, they cried and lamented. A woman writing an account of that time says "During the three days his body remained at home, a multitude of people of all ages and callings continually surrounded the coffin in a motely crowd. Women, old men, children, students, plebians in sheep skin coats and some even in tatters..... It was touching to see these plebian honours. But in our gilded drawing rooms and perfumed boudoirs hardly any body deplored the brevity of his brilliant career. One could even hear insulting epithets and reproaches abusing the memory of the renowned poet and unhappy husband who had bravely sacrificed his life to save his honor."

This manifestation of popular grief was the first political expression of the people since the suppression of the Decembrist uprising. All the aspirations of the people were expressed by the literary men of the day. So great was the Tsarist terror that their literature was one of the few ways which the people could express their feelings. Pushkin was the greatest of them, and no wonder that the peoples' grief was unbounded.

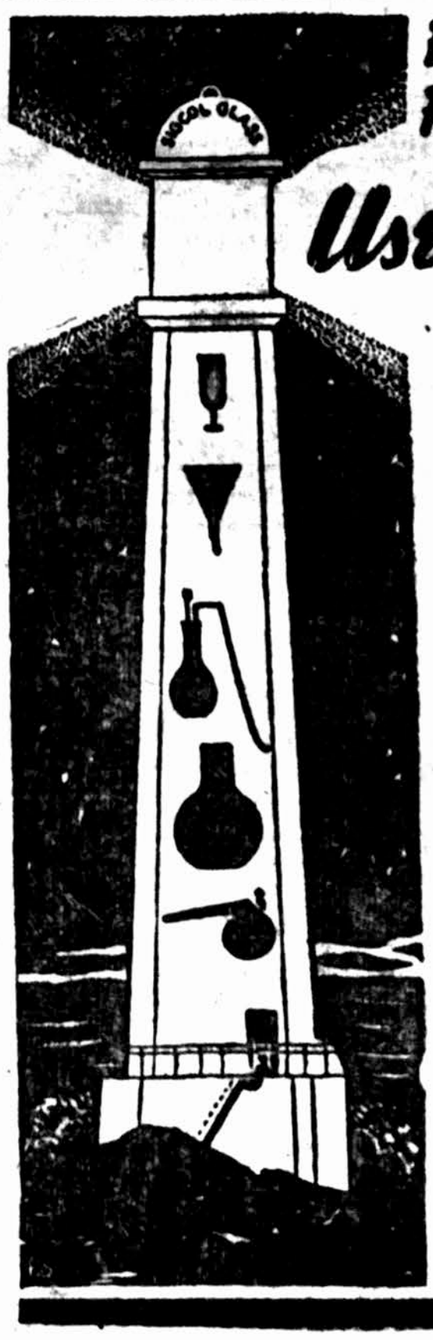
The report of the German agent Lieberman in St. Petersburg says, "These feelings manifested themselves with much greater force among the broad masses of the population of the Capital than among fashionable society .... Pushkin was more popular and won greater admiration here among the lower classes of the Russian people. Pushkin's death is represented here as an incomparable loss for the country as a social calamity"....

Prophetic Words

Hand written copies of Lermontov's poem "On the Death of the poet," were circulated in thousands. The peoples' grief knew no bounds and terrified the Tsar and the court. Orders were given for his body to be removed by night and buried secretly to aviod a public demonstration. At the funeral service there were more gendarmie than relations and friends. No details of his duel and death were allowed in the press. His play "The Covetous Knight" which was to come out soon was cancelled. Lermontov for his poem was exiled to the Caucasus, where Pushkin himself had been sent earlier on.

But Pushkin lives now in the heart of all his people. And his prophetic words have come true now in the Soviet Union, where he is known to every man woman and child.

"Not all of me shall die, for in my song
There lives a soul outlasting mortal things;
My fame will walk upon the earth as long
As underneath the moon one poet sings,
Through Russia's length and breadth from age to age,
In all her hundred tongues I shall be named,
By Tartars, Finns, the Slavs proud lineage,
And Kalmuk riders of the steppe untamed,
Long will my people love me, great and small,
Because in man for men I woke good will;
Called for mercy on the fallen soul
And in this despot age praised freedom still"...

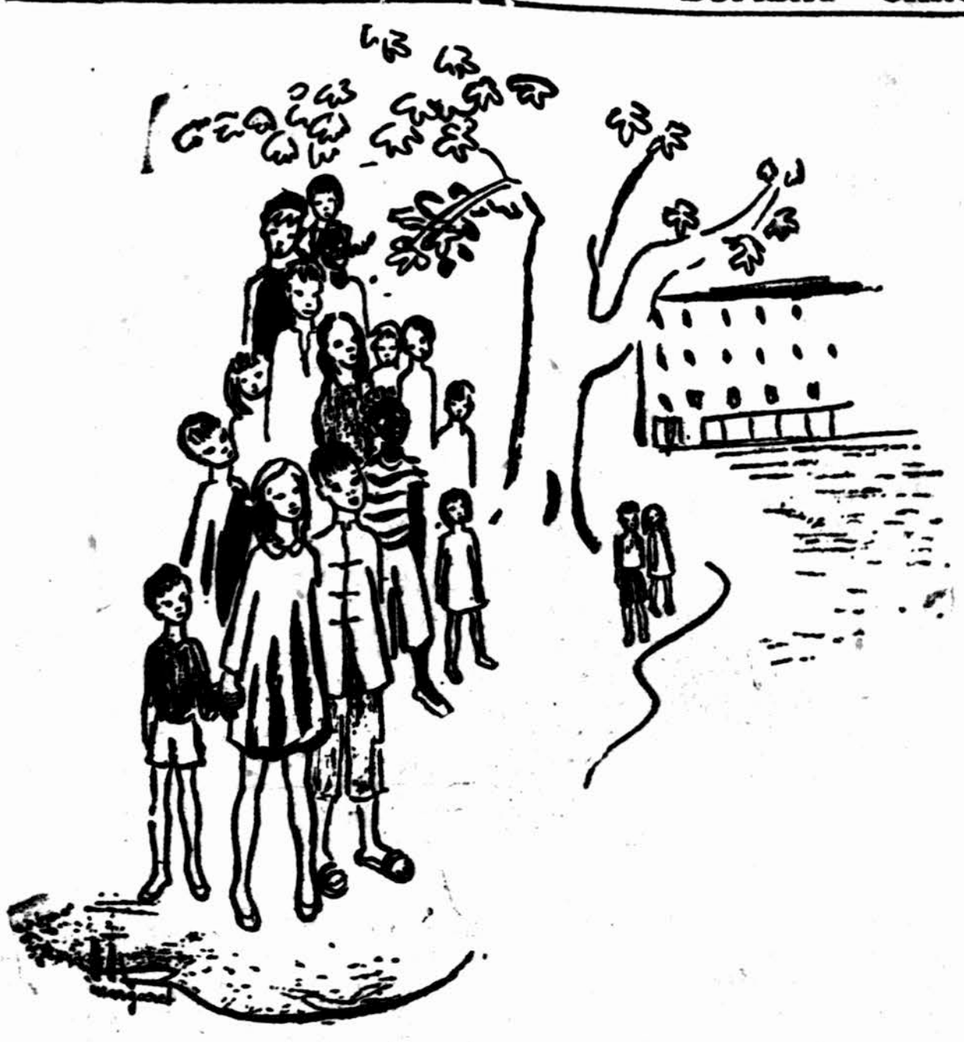


For better results...
For better economy
Use 'SIGCOL' GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA



WAR... *and the* WORLD'S CHILDREN

By LAURA VITRAY IN "FREE WORLD"

War's cheapest commodity is children. More are born, more die, more are permanently deprived of their right to develop into full, capable adult life. But as war nears its end the reckoning comes, for the future has to be built out of the children who remain.

Salvaging the broken children of this war is by far the greatest task that awaits the United Nations—bigger than rebuilding cities or reconverting machines to peace-time use. The job must begin wherever possible at once, and will continue long into the postwar years.

The real challenge is whether we can successfully restore millions of our youngest to the health, the moral stamina and the mental alertness which will enable them to assume the responsibilities of a free world—or whether freedom must rest in the hands of the incurably ill, the homeless and neglected, the emotionally disturbed, and the "new illiterates" who have been deprived of educational opportunity.

Before this war most of the democracies of the world had adopted some sort of a "bill of rights" for children, a statement of a free society's minimum obligation to them in the way of health and welfare protection and education. These moves were not lost upon the enemies of democracy. It is perhaps not without reason that children became a major target in the effort to crush human liberty.

Britain's Defenders

Humanity has vast recuperative powers, but these sometimes fail. At the moment when Britain had her back to the wall, it was pointed out in high official circles that many of her best defenders had never been born. World War II struck in the years when the sons of the youths who died in Flanders would have been at the height of their fighting powers. There was a great gap in the birth records, and the statisticians will tell you that a people do not fully recover from such a gap until a great many generations have passed.

Killing potential fathers is one way to destroy a people, but not the easiest one. More can be accomplished by direct attack upon the children themselves, thus annihilating or damaging many successive age groups that might have come to maturity and passed their life spark and their civilized traditions to children of their own.

Hitler's deadliest secret weapon has been his uncanny comprehension of this one fact. Nazi policy has included insurance against defeat in this war, with the assumption that victory in a third World War would be easier still, provided the peoples of Europe could be so weakened that they would be helpless to defend themselves twenty years hence. Murder, starvation, exploitation and abuse of children in the occupied lands have thus been more than mere brutality. They were part of the methodical Nazi scheme for the ultimate conquest of the world.

It is ironical that while Hitler sought to conserve children for Germany and to destroy them elsewhere, the democracies, despite their recognition of children's rights, have in many instances been guilty of appalling carelessness concerning child welfare in wartime. That is true of the United States, where we waited for two years after Pearl Harbour before making any adequate provision for the children of working mothers, and where our lack of rural health facilities took a heavy toll of mothers' and babies' lives in the areas surrounding our huge army encampments. With victory approaching, the democracies are still inclined to haggle over postwar social security measures, over relief to refugees, over the health programs so important to building a better race—as if we could afford to regard our own, or any children as expendable.

A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, once remarked that "the purpose behind all plans for social security of the child." They, rather than parents or old people, represent the hope of the future. Unemployment compensation, workers' sickness and death benefits, old-age pensions, all have but one objective: to make a better generation possible by relieving the hazards that beset families.

It is high time we accepted an even broader interpretation of this truth, realizing that all our plans for world security, for world organization and international cooperation are for children, the children of many free nations. They alone can carry forward our democratic ideals. Our problem is therefore twofold; we must plan a world fit for our children to live in; and we must plan to have children fit and able to be the citizens of a democratic world. If we neglect either half of the equation, the other half will fail. Dead children cannot safeguard our peace. World security, however carefully guaranteed by the Great Powers, will be unsafe if it rests with future populations that are tubercular, debilitated, revengeful, morally contaminated, uneducated and unskilled.

With these things in mind, let us see what has been happening. The story of the war's effects on children is still fragmentary, but enough is known to give some indication of the damage that has occurred, the necessary counter measures.

In Britain, to begin with one of the least horrifying examples, Nazi bombs destroyed 7,250 children under 16 years of age between the start of the war in 1939 and September 1944. The period of the greatest casualties was from September to December 1940, when 2,351 children were killed and 2,457 maimed. The toll of the robots, from June to August 1944 was 552 children killed and 1,119 injured.

These figures for British children are almost negligible alongside those for the countries the Nazis invaded. After all, British boys and girls could only be reached by bombs, and the Government early took strong measures to protect them from these.

England in fact understood the serious implications of the loss of so much of its youth in the last war. As early as 1919 the Government embarked on a broad plan for improving maternal and child health. When war struck it found Britain with rural health services that placed its most remote hamlet virtually on a par with its big cities. Everywhere mothers could be assured of proper care in maternity. Everywhere they could bring their small children to nearby health clinics for regular supervision by a doctor.

With the first evacuation of children from London it was necessary only to expand the rural services by transfer of doctors and nurses. Moreover there had been long experience in planning. Local committees soon set up hostels for children, maternity homes, residential and day nurseries and communal feeding centers. The job was done locally under supervision of the Ministry of Health; the central Government footed the bills.

By the end of 1941 child care in Britain had moved to a full wartime basis, with 625 hostels for children in rural areas; 721 hostels for mothers and children; and 140 emergency rural maternity homes, in which, during the year that followed more than 70,000 babies were safely born. And by April 1944, while British mothers pulled their full weight in all manner of war jobs, 216,826 children under five were receiving safe public care.

The Ministry of Health supervised the nutrition of children, and did it so well that the general health of the child population has remained excellent, in spite of such things as separation of families, the fatigue and shock of air raids and nights spent in air raid shelters in the large cities. Children receive the same rations as adults, except that they get half the meat and no tea. Expectant mothers and children under five receive extra milk and four eggs to the adult's one; shipments of oranges are reserved for children, while the clever British researchers discovered an even richer wartime source of vitamin C in currant juice and jam, and have pushed the growth of domestic currants.

The lesson of the British experience lies in the fact that they were prepared to protect their children, and that despite the nation's life-and-death struggle, the importance of child protection was never forgotten.

When we cross the British Channel the story of childhood in World War II takes on a darker tone. On the Continent the Nazis deliberately employed a variety of means in addition to bombings, for the extermination of children. These included mass executions, famine, epidemics, deportation of children into slavery in factories and fields, abduction of little girls to be used as prostitutes and later killed. The greatest mass murders of children were perpetrated against the Jews, in Poland and Russia. The highest rate of child death from famine was in Greece. But the same tools functioned in many places. For purposes of food distribution the Reich and its conquests were divided into three categories by the Nazis: master race, valuable slaves, and useless mouths. For the valuable slaves the ration was calculated so as to be not enough to live on, not enough to starve on.

A Swiss medical authority told this writer a year and a half ago: "There are only two (kinds of children in Europe: hungry children and starving children." And he added, "The French children we bring into Switzerland to feed break our hearts, not only because they are so under-nourished, but because they seem unable to think or to learn. In many cases malnutrition has arrested mental as well as physical development. When one recalls the alertness of the French mind, that is tragedy!"

Switzerland and Sweden have been the havens for Europe's children. As long as it was possible the Swiss arranged vacations into their country for starving boys and girls, chiefly from unoccupied France, (keeping each for a period of three months. The yearly total ran to more than 40,000 boys and girls from 4 to 14... and this figure was exclusive of child refugees who fled into Switzerland. Swiss foster parents spent millions of francs feeding and clothing the "vacationers"; sanatoria provided special care for almost 3,000 pre-tubercular at a time; and the Swiss school children collected the "weekly penny" which became the national tax on all citizens for their small guests.

Hunger Stalks Europe

Despite such friendly gestures, the effects of the war on French children have been catastrophic. The Ministry for Social Service of the Provisional French Government reports that 1,000,000 children have died of hunger. There is a 25 per cent increase in infant mortality over pre-war days, a 50 per cent increase in deaths from tuberculosis. The highest mortality among children is now in southern France, where tuberculosis among undernourished children is still rising rapidly, rivaling the high wartime figures for this disease in Paris. The greatest stumbling block to feeding is transportation. Until the channel ports are functioning fully, until the French railroads can be repaired and truck made available, supplies that are piling up on British docks cannot reach the children of France.

Estimates made in September of this year show that 18 per cent of French children suffer from total undernourishment, 48 per cent from general weakness, while 22 per cent are subnormal from starvation.

The International Labor Office reports that in May 1943, 80 per cent of all Belgian school children had reached the pre-tuberculosis stage, while in the Netherlands the death rate from this disease rose 47 per cent. In the Netherlands, by 1943, the child death rate from diptheria had risen 180 per cent, and anti-diptheria inoculation could not be given because in the weakened condition of the Dutch children it was apt to prove fatal.

The causes of weakness and general debility among Europe's children can better be understood if we examine their diets. The minimum requirement for health is a daily intake of 2,400 food calories. German biologists have stated that 1,600 calories daily are necessary to maintain diet above the "famine level." Yet a medical journal published in Lyons estimated the French children of the poor were getting 1,000 calories, those of prosperous families from 1,200 to 1,400 or about half normal health requirements. In Paris the diet fell as low as 800 calories.

In the Netherlands the average diet fell to 1556, or just below "famine level." In Belgium in 1944 the basic daily ration officially set by the Nazis was 1,260 calories, but lack of food in the markets reduced this to 800 or 900 calories, and a disease known as "hunger dropsy" has been rampant. In all these countries pregnant women, and nursing mothers, who require 3,000 calories, got the same low diets. As might be expected, there was a frightful increase in the stillborn; newborns were seriously underweight and a high percentage died

Greece Has A Plan

The story of Greek famine needs no recital. It has been said that the horror of Greece was worse than anything in Europe since the Middle Ages. In Athens in the summer of 1942 more than half the babies born died during their first few weeks. Children failed to grow teeth because their mothers had starved before they were born. Curvature of the spine and rickets were prevalent among small children Epidemics raged. In the winter 1942-1943, orphaned children wandered the streets in gangs, scratching in rubbish for something they might consume. Sometimes they gathered in front of restaurants where fat Nazi officers amused themselves throwing them a bone or a scrap. In Athens and Piraeus 110,000 of the 300,000 children died.

In southern England a robot bomb turns a school into rubble; many children are killed, some only maimed. . .

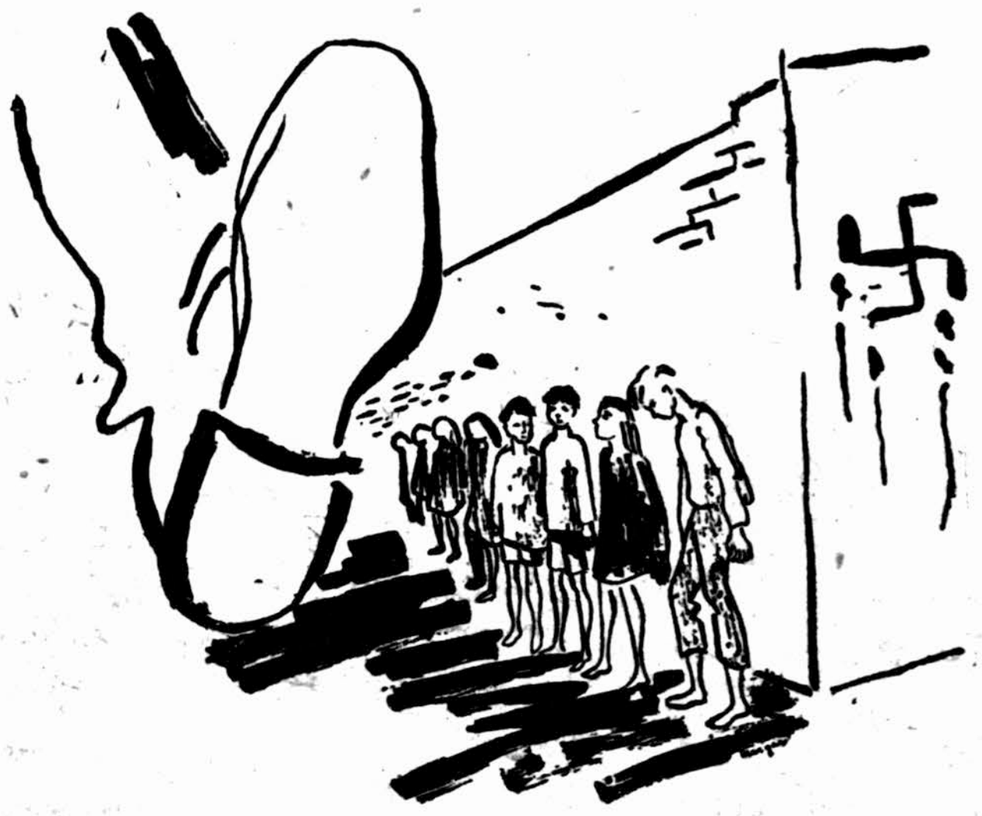
In Greece weeping youngsters storm the dock as a food ship arrives. . .

In Russia children emerge from caves that have been their hiding place. . .

In China a tiny ulcered skeleton crouches by the road in guerilla land . . .

In India, ragamuffins cry pitifully for rice that was burned before the Jap advance . . .

And even in free America . . a baby burns to death while its mother is at the war plant . . . a neglected boy of 8 causes a train wreck for fun . . .



The German Army of occupation simply ate all the food there was.

Today, a Greece that is rising from the ruins has a postwar plan for its children, to restore as many as possible to vigorous health, conserve those now being born. The plan is partly the outgrowth of prewar experience. In 1936 the Rockefeller Foundation built a Demonstration Health Center in the Ambelokipi section of Athens. It was operated by the city, with the help of the Greek Ministry of Hygiene. The center had offices for doctors, public health nurses and sanitary inspectors, maternal and infant clinics' vaccination clinics, X-ray and diagnostic rooms.

After the war the Greeks intend that here shall be many of these centers to Promote the health of their children. They believe that "no activity can give such lasting benefits to so large a number of people for so little money."

When it came to the Poles, the Nazis met the fierce resistance of the population with an apparent resolve to liquidate the entire nation. Characteristically, the brunt of the suffering fell on Polish children. The methods employed for eliminating children included: (1) execution; (2) starvation; (3) brutality; (4) deportation.

Before the war, out of a population of 35,000,000, Poland had 11,500,000 children under 15 years of age. After the establishment of its independence in 1918, the nation forged ahead with many plans for child welfare, including creches and nursery schools for children under 7 years whose mothers were employed; mother's welfare centers clinics and summer camps for children, and modern schoolhouses. Education through grammar school was compulsory, but there were also a quarter of a million children in secondary schools, and 40,000 youths in Polish universities.

By June 1941 masses of adults, children and infants had been murdered throughout the length and breadth of Poland. Elimination of children was a marked part of the pattern. For instance, in Bydgoszcz, where 10,000 persons were executed by January 1940, a hundred small boy scouts were on one occasion seized in the streets, lined up on the steps of the Jesuit church and machine-gunned. A pebble thrown through a window at Gdynia caused 50 little school boys to be publicly beaten with clubs by SS men, who later shot ten of them and ordered their bodies exposed before the church without burial for twenty-four hours.

Nazi Brutalities

Starvation being effective, if less dramatic, for eliminating millions of children, the little Poles were granted an official diet of 467 calories, as compared with the norm of 2,400 for health, or the Nazi "famine level" of 1,600 calories. In Warsaw it was set even lower at 375 calories. Of course, at these figures, disease becomes the ally of starvation: tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, diptheria, scarlet fever helped to complete the task. Also, Nazis chose the healthiest Polish children and transported them to German field hospitals where they used them for constant blood transfusions until they died and were cast aside.

In 1942 the deportation of Polish children to forced labor started. Boys and girls were housed in dirty barracks without heat, underfed, demoralized. Those 10 to 14 were used on night shifts in munition plants, ten hours a night. They were used in the fields, in roadbuilding, clearing snow from railroads with little clothing and no shoes. Those unable to work were sent to concentration camps, and executed in gas chambers as "useless mouths."

By these methods the original figure of 11,500,000 Polish children has been drastically cut, probably by many millions.

A parallel story can be told for the other nations of Europe and for the parts of Russia invaded by the Nazis. No over-all statistics on children have been released by the U.S.S.R. since the outbreak of the war, but reliable estimates place the figure or murdered children at well past the million mark. Every Jewish child found in Great Russia, Ukraine and Byelorussia was exterminated; young Soviet boys and girls were bled to death, starved to death, or sent off to perish at hard labor in Germany by the hundreds of thousands. Starvation took a heavy toll in besieged areas such as Leningrad, where in 16 months of siege large numbers of children perished.

Soviet medicine has countered these blows of the Nazi "secret weapon" with strenuous measures to eliminate epidemics, and with preventive medicine to counter the effects of malnutrition in the liberated areas. Psychological and emotional disturbances have likewise been met by modern techniques for erasing mental scars and directing the bitterness of children into constructive channels.

Harm To Children's Souls

The damage that has been done to children's minds and souls in conquered Europe is regarded by many experts as even worse than physical disease. They have lacked sound conditions for moral and mental development. They have quite naturally been dominated by feelings of hatred and and revenge that now seek an outlet. This is not a secure human foundation on which to construct a future free world.

"Our children in Czechoslovakia have been turned into liars by necessity," Dr. Joseph Brumlik of that country told this writer. "This is one of the greatest postwar problems we shall have to face. When we can get back there we plan to give every child a health examination, including an X-Ray of the lungs. We will make every effort to correct the effects of undernourishment, bring those suffering from nutritional diseases back to health. But an even more important part of our program will be concerned with children's distorted emotions and social attitudes. Unless we set these right, what sort of future can our nation hope for?"

As the nations of Europe are liberated and supplies begin to flow in, the layman is apt to feel that a major portion of the problem is solved. He realizes that ruins must be rebuilt—but in peace, as in war, he is apt to overlook the ruins of the peoples themselves, who, through their children, must be restored to life and health.

Nor is this war's toll confined to Europe alone. At the other end of the Axis—in the Orient, in China and India and throughout the East—there has been a ghastly sacrifice of child life in the course of World War II.

In the winter of 1942-1943 wartime famine struck the province of Bengal, India, and lasted throughout the year. According to Indian sources the cause was the heavy requisitioning of rice for military purposes, plus the fact that stores of rice were destroyed through fear of imminent Japanese invasion. What remained was hoarded by the rich, as prices soared. Of the inhabitants of Bengal 3,500,000 died, according to population sampling estimates made by the University of Calcutta. The number of children who perished was over 1,000,000, while another 2,000,000 were left incurably ill. This was the worst, but only one of several war-caused famines in India.

Millions of children throughout China are today famine enfeebled and ill orphaned and homeless. In the vast guerrilla regions of the Northwest there have been Japanese massacres and there has been the famine that followed after tens of thousands of farmers had been killed. In Kwantung, the southernmost coastal province, a million people recently died of famine. In China's western provinces, flooded with refugees from the war zones, epidemics, so easily spread by people on the move, have killed children like a blight withering the young rice plants.

A Comparison

If you want to get some idea of the suffering and immense needs of children in these remote regions of China, you might try a little comparison. Think for a moment of England's prewar health centres in the rural areas, and how they served the wartime evacuation of children. Think of America where we have excellent State Health Departments, yet were caught napping in the rural regions when war brought wives and infants following their husbands to the neighbourhood of the great camps. Now picture the situation in backward areas of China, suddenly flooded with refugees.

The Chinese are newly aware of the value of their children. Madame Chiang Kai-shek directs an effort that cares for 20,000 in Free China. Madame Sun Yat-sen heads relief in the guerrilla regions. Says the widow of the founder of the Republic of China: "The army of children left homeless and unprotected by the war claims more than our sympathy and charity. It represents a whole generation of future citizens who will be called on to build a new China, after the achievement of victory for which their parents are fighting, suffering, dying."

Her words are prophetic of a spirit that must imbue all the United Nations regarding all children throughout the world, if this war's victory is to be perpetuated in democracy and in peace. Children deserve more than our sympathy and charity. We must give them:

A safe world through world organization that is real, and not a hypocritical shell;

A healthy world, in which a child's body can grow straight and strong;

A full world in which children continue to eat, even if a crop fails or a factory closes down;

A good world, with decent surroundings, so they can grow to be decent men and women;

A world of opportunity, in which every child is educated to his capacity and given a chance to use his skills.

We must have laws, programs, campaigns to wipe out prejudice, cooperation within nations and between them. The ball of freedom will be carried over some future goal by children who are black, white, yellow—but ours. We must have a new spirit with which to back them. If we only keep our eyes on them, it will be easy.

Its her whole **EXISTENCE**

Who is so wise as can fathom a woman's heart? Mysterious are its ways, curious its expression. Yet whoever has had the great fortune of having been loved by a woman knows how perfectly her love engulfs a man's personality in unimaginable bliss—how it inspires him to heights he would never otherwise have achieved. Perfect as a woman's love in its action over the body and the mind is the ideal tonic Wine—LADCOVINE.

LADCOVINE

Prepared in Our Bonded Laboratory under Excise Supervision.

LISTER ANTISEPTICS, CALCUTTA

Agent for Bombay City JAGJIVANDAS & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

In Kannada As In Other Languages

Hunger Dictates New Literature

By Bhimoo Prahlad

One notices that Literature of all languages has always been shaped according to changing conditions of human life and environment. This may be called a law of Nature even. The same way, Progressive Literature of today has taken a new garb, a new tune, realising the great upheavals of the times.

Some youths of Karnatak have responded to the demand of the times. To them Literature is not a treasure-house of imaginary stories. Literature must be a power. It must embrace the life of the people, seek to instruct not merely entertain. The peasant, the labourer and the oppressed must come into their own. These are the battle cries of the Progressive Writers! These are men indifferent alike to praise and abuse, men to whom their own conviction is master. The re-shaping of Karnatak and the full development of its people in all walks of life—that is their dream, their aspiration. They have preached love of the land and instilled love of language. From the seclusion of imagination, they have boldly walked into the fierce realities of life. Their aim is to make life artistic and art realistic.

In Defence Of The Stricken!

A great upheaval has taken place. Everywhere want and misery, famine, starvation, death, disease, black-market—the bounds of hell appear to have outflowed upon earth! Man appears a mere toy in the hands of fate! His little ambitions and petty desires have crumbled like a house of cards.

The famine and starvation that raged in Bijapur were a blot on our nation. How many women had to sell their bodies for a handful of rice! How many fathers had to sell their daughters that they may exist! The struggle for existence! How many wage-earners could hope to get a meal! How many homes in Dharwar and Kerala had to pass nights without a lamp to keep them bright!

These moved the hearts of men—the Progressive Writers. They were appalled, but determined to erase it from the face of the land. They began to tell what they saw. They wept with the nation-they consoled it also. Theirs was the fervent aim to restore peace in the home—unto this they dedicated their own selves.

Their writings breathe love of humanity, patriotism and an impatience for the country's salvation. That is Progressive Literature, if it must mirror life,-to create order out of chaos, to carry the torch of knowledge into homes steeped in darkness.

Some Progressive Writers formed a branch of the All-India Progressive Writers' Association in Bangalore, under the presidentship of the well-known writer of Karnatak, Sri A. N. Krishna Rao. Their activities of one year took the province by storm. The youth was inspired. Fresh blood flowed in the veins. Progressive Literature—stories, poems, one act plays—compelled attention.

Mr. B. Kattimuny, editor of the progressive monthly magazine "USHA" played an important part. Writers for the first time parted company with the 'rose and lady' theme and picturised the terrible life they saw around. This has led to a new awakening—a new questioning. Men are now determined more than ever to see that the plagues of last year will not befall again. The scenes of Bengal, Bijapur and Kerala have left wounds that know no healing. In defence of the stricken, the starved and dead, the Progressive Writers have risen!

Sri A. N. Krishna Rao occupies a unique place in Karnatak. He is the distinguished leader of the Progressive Writers. He is an example for young aspirants to emulate.—Indeed he is a gift of God for stricken Karnatak. He has toiled hard for Kannada Literature. His novels "Udayaraga", "Sandhya Raga", "Mangala Suthra", "Sahitya Ratna" etc., and other stories have won for him imperishable fame. His recent book "Nannannu Nane Kande" (I Saw Myself) took the whole of Karnatak by storm and set a new vogue. That is the first of its kind in Kannada Literature and it has been hailed by the youths. The student, the labourer and the Peasant are for him the God Trimurthi.

Freedom-loving and out-spoken, fearless in criticism, he has been the foremost leader of the youth. To those who are awakened, to those who are striving heart and soul for the emancipation of the nation, he has been a Pole Star.

Next, T. R. Subba Rao is a young Progressive Writer, whose writings are full of fervour. He drew largely on the recent happenings in the country. He has translated many Russian stories. For his young age of 22, he is already a literary force to be reckoned with.

Kumara Venkanna is among those who have worshipped the Muse. His poems picturise the famine and death that ravaged the country.

Kattimuny's Stories

B. Kattimuny, editor of USHA, is a good story-writer. His leading articles in his monthly and stories like "Barada Devi" and "Caravan" have held a mirror to the tragic happenings. "Caravan" is the story of Bijapur, famine-stricken Bijapur, of a wearied and vagrant tribe of homeless people, losing all traces of humanity under the stress of hunger.

The same writer has written another "Nisheinda Ushege" (From Darkness to Light), a passage from which is quoted below:—

"After six months of imprisonment, this is what I saw:—

"Not merely Bengal; not merely Bijapur; the whole country was in starvation. The rich, they have no cares! The peasants, the workers and lower-middle class were dying for want of food. The same scenes of death were witnessed in North Karnatak. Lines of men, women and children that roamed from place to place for food! In Bijapur the cry of food was heard everywhere. The peasant who grew food had not a "half-baked" roti to eat! Worn out, in tatters, a mere skeleton, eyes sunk deep, he was an image of death! Not to speak of milk, butter or ghee, even water was not to be had in some places!"

Patila Puttappa, S. R. Kulakanda R. K., are some of the other Progressive Writers. B. M. Idinappa has caught the heart-rending cry of hunger in his poems:

"Naraluvaru cheeruvaru uraluvaru horaluvaru
Karula kugige sothu bendada deena jeevigalu,
Ukkutha mikki bahadukhadali bikkuvaru,
Sakala soubhagyavanu kalakonda gathigetta Jeevigalu."

(In anguish and sorrow, they cry and grovel, overpowered by the hunger the helpless and the lowly,
They pour out their little hearts, tossed by storms,
Beyond hope of recovery, Oh! the pitiable!)

He then looks up to the Merciful.

"Irali! Vangadeviye! Shanthalaguthe Bare Neenu,
Baragala theerithendu saru aekakantadi neenu,
Karula (kuganu mayagolisutha chetharisu rani,
Iduve nammaya anudinada hambalada bedikeyu."

(Oh! Bengal, come out of the Plagues and the Fires,
Ring, ring the death knell of Famine,
Thy wounds shall heal, Rise, Oh! Ye!
This, then be our daily humble prayer!)

S. D. Inchala's 'Viswa Medha' is about the present deadly conflict, the War; says he:

"Balavu jagadi kambudenu? devadevane!
'Kollu kollu' aemba sollu
Kallaneye seeluthihudu!
Aelli nodidalli Loka
Krodhadalli kudiyathihudu! enthakalavo'."

(Is this how strength manifests, Oh God!
The cry of 'Death, death', Rends the heart of stone!
Wherever stone!
Wherever one turns, The sight of vengeance feeding fat,
Alas, the times!)

These are but some of the Progressive Writers and their writings. Theirs is the worthy task to awaken humanity to rid it of the many traps set around. The derision and abuse of the old guard have not daunted them. The faith of those whom they seek to serve will sustain them. Progressive Literature will progress—their toils will bear fruit.

Death Pays A Dividend—And How!

Anglo-American Capitalism Armed Hitler To Start This War!

LONDON.-Sensational charges are stressed by revealing facts, of co-operation between British and American firms on one side, and Germany and Japan on the other, in the years immediately preceding the present war, have been made in a book published by the firm of Gollancz, and written by Fenner Brockway, and Frederic Mullally. If the volume contains little that is strictly new, it pulls together with deadly effectiveness material hitherto only available in fragmentary form.

ARMING HITLER

The book, "Death Pays a Dividend," alleges, for example, that the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company sold Germany in 1932, the last pre-Hitler year, planes and parts to the value of 6,000 dollars whereas in 1933, almost completely a year with Hitler in power, the amount jumped to 272,000 dollars. More striking still, in 1934, when Hitler was beginning his big push to arm the Third Reich, the same concern is stated to have shipped goods to the value of 1,445,000 dollars consisting of 176 aero-engines, two large Boeing transports and six two-seater planes of a type convertible into light bombers. In addition, the Bavarian Motor Works were given a license to manufacture the "Hornet" engines for the Luftwaffe for an annual payment of 50,000 dollars.

In the same period, according to the authors, the Sperry Gyroscope Company was exporting to Germany enough automatic pilots, compasses and other instruments to equip 50 planes every month. To Japan, in 1932, went 42,000,000 pounds of bar lead from the U.S.A. out of a total export of 45,000,000 pounds. Between 1929 and 1933, exports of scrap iron and steel from the U.S. to Japan increased by 163 per cent. The Electric Boat Company is charged with building a number of submarines for Japan between 1931 and 1934.

BRITAIN'S GUILT

Britain, however, comes in for its full share of criticism. Brockway and Mullally assert that on May 14 1934, Sir John Simon admitted in the House of Commons that an order from a German firm for 80 aero-engines had been placed with the Armstrong-Siddeley Company. The French Ambassador had complained, but Sir John explained the export did not conflict with the "relevant international instruments." According to these writers, the National Shipbuilders' Securities (incorporating the leading British shipbuilding companies) sold 1,500,000 tons of machinery to the Nazi industrialists at scrap prices, and British financiers lent Germany the money with which to buy it.

While the DeHaviland Aircraft Company was selling Germany Tiger Moss planes for naval and military training, the Vickers firm inserted full-page advertisements of field-guns and tanks in German military journals, with "the complete sanction and approval of the British Government," according to Sir Herbert Lawrence, the company's chairman.

In August, 1939, right on the brink of war, Germany bought over 10,000 tons of copper in London, sending up the price from thirty-five pounds, eighteen shillings, ninepence to forty-four pounds, eighteen shillings, ninepence a ton.

STEEL FOR JAPAN'S BOMBS

During 1932, the year following Japan's attack on Manchuria, the British Board to Trade issued licenses for the following exports to Japan from British firms: 5,361,450 cartridges 10 howitzers or mortars, 740 machine-guns, and 100,000 pounds' worth of old military equipment. The respective figures for British armament exports to Japan and China in 1932 were: Japan, 230,000 pounds, China 7,300 pounds. In 1941, the Broken Hill Proprietary Company of Australia (British-owned) was still exporting pig-iron and steel to Japan. The dockers at Port Kembla, New South Wales, struck against loading ships with these articles. The strike was broken by the authorities and the goods shipped. In December, 1940, a British firm in the north of England was still exporting essential parts of tanks to the Japanese army. The workers on the night shift at this firm refused to do the work, and finally the Government announced that the shipment of these war materials to Japan would be stopped.

As "the next step in overcoming the merchants of death," the authors urge: (1) the nationalization of armaments; (2) the establishment of an International Authority with a Court of Arbitration and an International Police Force; (3) supervision and inspection by this Authority of arms production in all countries; (4) an International Economic Board running the world air service and coordinating world resources with world needs. (Worldover Press.)

FREE

DIARY CALENDAR 1945

In order to popularise our Metro New Gold ornaments we have decided to give one Diary Calendar for the year 1945 free. Write today for samples of ornaments and Diary Calendar.

CRYSTAL COMMERCIAL CO.,
K. C. AMRITSAR.

FIGHTING FOR WORLD LIBERATION,

INDIA MUST NOT BEG FOR HER OWN FREEDOM

Setalvad Urges Jail Delivery

Protests Against Hydari Mission And Wobbling Over Issue Of Sterling Balances

BOMBAY, March 3.

The powerful plea recently made by Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan in London that India, while fighting to preserve the liberty of nations, should not be made a suppliant of her own freedom reflected the opinion of the whole of the Indian commercial community, said Mr. J. C. Setalvad, presiding over the eighteenth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

He declared that the attitude of the Indian commercial community had to a great extent been misunderstood, but British statesmen must recognise that to get India's fullest co-operation, two things must be done, namely, the release of the political leaders and the establishment of a National Government in India. There was another consideration in making this demand, and that was that the trade and industries of India would never prosper, unless India gets her rightful place as a self-governing unit.

Mr. Setalvad expressed his personal satisfaction that people were coming out of the "miasma of nationalism to the dawn of internationalism which alone will rid the world of the madness of wars".

FOOD PROBLEM

While dwelling on the food problem, Mr. Setalvad again referred to the kind of work that a National Government could do in creating further sources of food supply, and said: "there is no reason why the Government should not carry out experiments in co-operative and collective farming in various parts of the country.

"A study of what has been achieved in Russia during the last twenty years will reveal the tremendous possibilities of improving the agricultural economy of India. I would definitely suggest to the authorities that, as soon as the exigencies of war relax, they should consult Soviet experts by arranging a visit to India of selected men with technical knowledge to study our conditions and apply their experiences to our benefit."

The Federation of Indian Chambers, said Mr. Setalvad, was fully alive to the fact that the ultimate advancement of the prosperity of the country would be conditioned by the measure of development attained in our agricultural economy.

GOVT. MUST SPEAK OUT

Mr. Setalvad made a suggestion that the Government should immediately consider and issue a statement on their industrial policy reorganising their fundamental duty and obligation to do everything possible consistent with safeguarding the interests of the community at large to encourage and develop both the expansion of the existing industries of the promotion of new ones.

Mr. Setalvad said: "Any scientific and methodically planned development of a country required elaborate preliminary ground-work. The Bombay Planners suggested that it would take three to five years to complete the preliminary investigation before the plans could be brought into actual operation. During the last few months that the new Department has been brought into existence, a number of Committees have been appointed to study and investigate the possibility of development in the various branches of our economic life. If the country to-day is impatient and is anxious to know the concrete plans Government had in view, it is only the result of that long-standing neglect of our economic possibilities, as also the country-wide realisation that the standard of living must be improved to levels approximating those prevalent in the Western countries. Whilst I am fully conscious of the difficulties of evolving concrete plans within such a short period of the existence of the Planning Department, I believe no further delay at any rate is justified in Government formulating definite policies and attitudes which would influence, if not actually determine, the development of our industries."

WHY SHELVE STERLING BALANCES QUESTION.

As for the Sterling Balances Mr. Setalvad said:—"The Sterling Balances are mounting up every day. We have been pressing for an early settlement of this vital question. For reasons inscrutable to us, and in spite of the Finance Member's indication that such discussions with His Majesty's Government would be held at an early date, no announcement has yet been forthcoming for negotiations between India and the U. K. to find a solution for early and orderly liquidation. I cannot understand the argument that so long as the war continues and the Sterling balances go on accumulating, it is premature to discuss a solution of this problem. In my opinion, the larger the dimensions these balances take, the ultimate solution will become increasingly more difficult. I must, therefore, on behalf of the commercial and industrial community of India, call upon the Government to open immediate negotiations with the United Kingdom to settle the principles for an early and orderly liquidation of these balances. Taking however, a realistic and businesslike view of the exceptional situation created by the magnitude of the balances, it is obvious that these balances cannot be liquidated overnight. But that does not and should not imply that India should forfeit her right to demand repayment of these balances in such form and at such times as would accord with her best interests. It is, of course, generally realised that a considerable portion of these balances will have to be liquidated through the purchase of goods in the U. K. But India can consent only to buy such goods as she needs and which would not prejudice her own industrial development. It would not be reasonable on the part of the U. K. in reaching a settlement of this vexed question to withhold from India the first lien on the industrial capacity of the U. K. in respect of such goods which are urgently required for accelerating the economic development of India, subject of course to the needs of rehabilitation of the industries in her own country."

RETORT TO LONDON CRITICS

While on the subject of the Sterling Balances, Mr. Setalvad said he must throw back into the teeth of the London critics the charge of Indian profiteering. He reminded these critics of the forced purchases and the terms on which those purchases had been made and of the self-denying ordinance that India had practiced to the great hardship of her civilian population in making enormous supplies available at controlled prices to suit the convenience of the United Nations. It was a figment of a diseased imagination to say that India had been a privileged beneficiary. What were the prices that British manufacturers were quoting to-day for certain capital goods needed by India, he asked.

FEARS ABOUT HYDARI MISSION

Mr. Setalvad said that the Hydari Mission had something to do with the coal situation. He feared that it was the intention still further to curtail the operating capacity of some of our big industries such as steel and chemicals which required large supplies of coal and to replace the reduced output by imports from abroad, particularly from the United Kingdom. Mr. Setalvad, on behalf of the Federation, registered a most emphatic protest against any such action on the part of the Government of India and demanded that the Indian public should be taken into confidence regarding the Hydari Mission.

Mr. Setalvad concluded by referring to the early prospect of a heavy defeat for both the Western and the Eastern enemies and said that when peace was restored, it should be not of the 1919 type but such as would prevent wars caused by imperialism and famine and death caused by war.—A. P. and U. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, March 3

Previous closing	21.81
To-day's opening	21.79
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	21.80
Difference	—01

PANT TO BE RELEASED

NEW DELHI, March 3.

It is understood that it has been decided to release Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, a member of the Congress Working Committee, on grounds of ill-health. Pandit Pant has to undergo an operation for hernia.—U. P.

NO SUBORDINATION TO BRITISH POLICIES

Federation's Resolution On World Monetary Fund

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry commenced here this morning, attended by representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce and Sir Jeremy Raisman, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Sir Azizul Haque, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and members of the Central Legislature.

After Mr. J. C. Setalvad's presidential address, the meeting passed a number of resolutions.

Mr. A. D. Shroff moved a resolution on the International Monetary Fund and India's Sterling Credits. The resolution stated: "The Federation, while appreciating the policy adopted by the Government of India in appointing Indian non-official businessmen in their delegation to the International Monetary Conference held at Bretton Woods for considering the proposed International Monetary Fund and the world bank notes with regret, that the Indian delegation at the Conference were denied an opportunity of securing a solution, through the International Monetary Fund, of India's sterling credits, which have arisen in the United Kingdom as a result of the operations of the United Nations in India, and that India was not offered a permanent seat on the proposed Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund.

The Federation is firmly of opinion that while the post-war monetary policy in India should be one of co-operation, in general objectives and broad policies, with any international monetary organisation that may be set up, India, in offering such co-operation, should guard against any diminution of sovereign powers, inherent in a nation, to pursue an exchange and currency policy suited to her own particular national needs and interests without subordinating such interests to British policies in the post-war period.

It further reiterates its view that participation of India in the International Monetary Fund or the bank should not be agreed to unless India is given a permanent seat on the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund and unless a solution of India's sterling credits in the United Kingdom, satisfactory to Indian interests, is arrived at between H.M.G. and the Government of India.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, who was a member of the Indian delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference, said India would be well-advised to be in no hurry to join the International Monetary Fund. He urged that negotiations between His Majesty's Government and India should be started forthwith to settle the question. The position was strange. They forcibly linked the rupee to the sterling and said that since we had substantial interest in the sterling bloc, we must strengthen it.

"RELEASE LEADERS"

The Federation adopted a number of resolutions moved from the chair urging the release of political prisoners and the establishment of a national government, and commenting on the War Risks Insurance Scheme, rights of citizenship to Indians in the U. S. and treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the U. S., removal of the Customs cordon at Viramgam station and shipping.

On the question of the release of political prisoners the Federation deplored that there had been no improvement in the political situation in the country and also "the studied and persistent disregard of Indian public opinion both by the Governments in India and the United Kingdom for the immediate resolution of the political stalemate."

Another resolution moved from the Chair protested against "the systematic propaganda carried on in U.S.A. against India and the Indian national cause by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India under the camouflage of imparting information regarding India to the citizens of America."

Mr. B. M. Birla moved a resolution on consumer goods. The resolution protested against the policy of the Government of India, apparently designed to check inflation, in importing consumer goods from abroad, which were competing with the production of Indian Industries that were handicapped in maintaining or expanding production in the absence of any concerted and serious effort on the part of Government to import the necessary plant and machinery, chemicals and other raw materials from abroad.

Sir Sri Ram regretted that while members of the Government of India found time to listen to the complaints of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at the session of the Federation even the secretaries of the various departments found it difficult to be present.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta (Bombay) moved a resolution on the development of India's export trade. The resolution asked the Government of India to take energetic steps to enable Indian industries not only to maintain their present position in the foreign markets but also to secure increasing share of those markets in the post-war period.

Peace In Europe Before June

OTTAWA, March 3: Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada will not have a general election until June at least. He added there is "strong reason" to hope for peace in Europe before an election is held.—Reuter.

Danzig Trap To Close On Nazis

Soviet Guns Within Range Of Baltic Sea

MOSCOW, March 3:

The "Danzig Trap" is likely to be closed at any moment now, accordini to last minute dispatches reaching here. Soviet heavy guns are already within range of the sea, and Red Army troops are flowing up to the Danzigstettin road and railway on a broad front. The road has been under heavy pounding from Soviet planes for days past. Soviet troops are fighting at the outskirts to Koeslin, the most important town on the Danzigstettin line in this area.

South-west of battered and smoking Koenigsberg, the struggle between the Red Army and the trapped German armoured units has reached its zenith.

In Silesia, the Germans have resorted to an attempt to drop supplies by parachute to the leleaguered garrison in Breslau. This emergency measure has been forced on them, because of the work of Soviet planes which have blocked the last airfield in the encircled area of the city.—Reuter.

Chinese Within Eight Miles Of Lashio

ADV., HQ. ALF SEA, March 3:

To-day's SEAC 'Communique' says: Northern Combat Area Command: On the Burma Road troops of the Chinese First Army are within eight miles of Lashio. In the Namtu sector Chinese troops made a slight progress. Fifteenth Indian Corps: The advance from Ru-Ywa towards Tamandu 62 miles east of Akyab, continues in the face of opposition.

2,000 U. S. AIRCRAFT RAID GERMANY

LONDON, March 3.

Nearly 2,000 American aircraft made widespread attacks on targets in Germany to-day. An Eighth Air Force announcement says that three industrial plants were attacked in Brunswick, four oil refineries northwest of Brunswick, synthetic oil plants at Magdeburg and Ruhland, railyards at Chemnitz as well as other targets in Germany.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Rokossovsky Captures Rummelsberg

MOSCOW, March 3.

Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day to-night announced that Marshal Rokossovsky's troops have captured Rummelsberg, a communications town in north-east Pomerania, about thirty miles from the Baltic.

The Red Army also captured Polnow, 25 miles from the Baltic northwest of Rummelsberg.

Greater Bombay Scheme

GOVT. DECISION TO INAUGURATE IT BY LEGISLATION ON APRIL 1

BOMBAY, March 2

The Government of Bombay have decided to inaugurate the Greater Bombay Scheme on April 1. Greater Bombay will cover the limits covered at present by the Bandra Municipality and 37 other villages in the Bombay Suburban District. The transfer is expected to be made by legislation. The remaining areas of the Bombay Suburban District will be attached to the Thana District.

From April 1, the areas covered by Greater Bombay will have the benefit of the system of administration of law and order prevailing in Bombay city.

It is believed, however, that some months will elapse before the formalities in connection with the extension of the Bombay Municipal Corporation's jurisdiction over the local self-government bodies of the new areas are completed.

It is gathered that three Additional Presidency Magistrates will be appointed to replace the City Magistrate at Bandra and the Resident Magistrates at Kurla and Andheri. It is also proposed to create a post of Resident Magistrate at Borivli to cope with the incrased work arising from the introduction of the scheme.

It is understood that the police stations at Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ghatkopar, in the Bombay Suburban District, will be brought under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. For that purpose, a new police division is to be created under a Superintendent of Police.—A.P.

New Demand For Release Of Political Prisoners Coming

LONDON, March 2: Globe understands that the Sapru Conciliation Committee has approached Indian delegates to the Commonwealth Relations Conference to form a deputation to wait on Mr. Amery with the object of pressing for release of Indian political prisoners.

While there is little doubt that the deputation will be formed, comment has been aroused in some lobby circles on the alignment of delegates to a non-party conference with the Declaration of 1942.

Conservative circles, advancing this criticism, point out that detainees can secure release at any time by scrapping the Declaration and that Commonwealth Conference delegates, by virtue of their background, are hardly the most suitable persons to ask Mr. Amery to bow to Congress dictates.

This is an extreme view, writes Globe's lobby correspondent. The more general view in the lobbies is that delegates so recently from India, with most up-to-date views, should make an opportunity of impressing these on the Secretary of State.—Globe.

Record Of Swinging Swords For 55 Hours

The importance of physical culture was stressed by Khan Bahadur Hasanali P. Ibrahim, declaring open the endurance feat of swinging swords with both hands by Jumma Shakoor, at Nagpada Maidan, Bombay on Friday morning.

Jumma, who is a pupil of Ustad Haji Abdul Hamid intends to establish a record of swinging swords with both the hands non-stop for 55 hours.

The funtion has been organised under the auspices of Muslim Physical Culture Encouragement Committee. Dr. A. A. Quraishi, a medical officer in charge of health of the boy, is looking after his health.

Among those who addressed the function, were Mr. A. H. Mirza, Maulana Fazhullah and Mr. Hasan A. Sheikh.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS COLD SHOULDERED AND GENERALS ROTTING?

First Class Political Issue To Develop Over Continent's Role In Pacific

LONDON, March 2.

From Graham Stanford, "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Melbourne (through Reuter).

The controversy over the part Australia should play in the Pacific war is developing into a first-class political issue.

Australia's leading newspapers allege that, Whitehall and Washington have given Australian troops the "cold shoulder". They contend that highly trained assault troops are being wasted on the present mopping up operations in New Guinea, Solomons and New Britain, and many more are growing stale in isolated training camps in Australia.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, stresses that Australia has a responsibility with Britain for the recapture of Malay, particularly, as the best part of an Australian division was captured by the Japanese when they overran the country.

Allegations are being made that Australia's best generals are "rotting" in a staff position in Whitehall or Washington, that the morale of the troops is being adversely affected by months of training in home camps and that, unless they see action soon, the standard of efficiency will inevitably decline.—Reuter.

Churchill Planning A Re-Shuffle

LONDON Mar. 2: Prime Minister Churchill is believed to be contemplating a re-shuffle of junior Ministerial posts.

The death of Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, and the resignation of Mr. Henry Strauss, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning will mean "refills" for these offices and it is also planned to appoint Parliamentary Secretaries for the Ministries of National Insurance and Civil Aviation.

Promotion of two back-benchers is regarded as certain. A number of junior Ministers may change posts.—GLOBE.

8 Factories And 33,000 Workers Idle

NEW YORK, March 2.

The United States Government is expected to intervene drastically in the strikes in American war industries which have now made eight factories and over 33,000 workers idle. Production of tanks, lorries, aircraft-engines and parts, and anti-aircraft guns is at a standstill.—Reuter.

Muslim Women's Tribute To Prophet Mahomed

BOMBAY, Friday.

Under the auspices of the Holy Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committees, Bombay, a mass of gathering of about 500 Purdah Muslim Ladies was held this evening at Beg Mohamed Baug, Mahomedalli Road, under the presidentship of Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyabji, J.P., M.L.A.

Inaugurating the meeting, Mrs. Sultana Fazal Hussein spoke of the great work done by Prophet Mohamad unmindful of the tortures he was put to.

Mrs. Khadija Tyabji, the President extolled the great achievement of the Prophet who was one of God's chosen man and hence an object of love and devotion.

He believed that education alone would help to dispell the cloud of narrow mindedness that had eclipsed the Muslim community then and he succeeded in convincing the people of the value of education. He believed cleanliness is next to godliness and himself set an example to the people. Prophet Mohamad in his long white robes was purity incarnate.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Zakaria Maniar, Secretary of the above Committee after verses from Koran were recited.

SHAMPON

FRAGRANT LIQUID SHAMPOO

Refreshing for the bath
Forms lather quickly

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Lamington Chambers,
Bombay 4.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY (planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding) ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation, etc., etc.,) with latest, modern, apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any week day. (Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally, send the full history of your case in detail, if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as extra) by Money Order or Postal Order or by V.P.P. for Rs. 2-10 for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods". Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about hormones, vitamins rejuvenation, beautifying the bust contour, female disorders, etc., etc., is described in minutest detail in this handbook. Nothing like it ever published before. ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

"CLINICAL DEPARTMENT"

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (B.C.) opposite Lloyds Bank 261/263, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY....Phone No. 24297.

It's Peace!

Stanistreet GRIPEASE

FOR CHILDREN'S STOMACH TROUBLES

Inserted by SMITH STANISTREET

CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI LUCKNOW AMRITSAR

SSK 166

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
formerly of Wadifalia, Surat

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 5, 2001
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 18, 1364
Parsi: Meher 2, 1314
Sunrise: 7-56 a.m. Sunset: 7-45 p.m.
Hightide: 3-36 16-14, Lowtide: 9-48 21-42.

Home Industry Exhibition Sale, J. J Mody Hall, Fort, opposite R.I.N. Dockyard, from to-day till Friday, from 3-30 to 7-30 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY STUDENTS UNION: A meeting of the Executive Committee in the office (42, Kennedy Bridge at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Mr. Sundaresa Iyer will conduct Thirukkural Class at 11-30 a.m., at the Premier School, Telang road, Matunga.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION FILM SOCIETY showing a Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky" at 10 a.m. at the Roxy Cinema.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: Public programme of devotional songs by Sri. G. N. Heblekar and party to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m., Ramdas Nivas, 16th Road, Khar Road.

DANCE RECITALS by Ramgopal and Party, at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, to-day at 7-30 p.m. in aid of the Asthika Samaj.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-PAKISTAN FRONT: A meeting of members to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at 239 Girgaum Road, opposite Mangalwadi.

ACADEMY OF ISLAM YOUME NABI ZANANA MUJLIS will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. at the Anjuman-e-Islam, Bori Bunder. Begum Humayun Mirza of Hyderabad will preside.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: The General body meeting of the Karnataka Vidyarthi Samithi will be held at 2 p.m. (N.S.T.) in the premises of the office (96-98, Bora Bazar St. Fort.)

ARYA SAMAJ, SANTACRUZ: The Samaj meeting will be held to-day at 9 a.m. in Bajajwadi, Khadi Bhandas compound. Election of office-bearers for the ensuing year will take place at 10-30 a.m.

DR. MEISHERI HELPING SOCIETY: General meeting of the Society at Shree C. D. O. Jain Boarding Hall, Oshwal Nivash, at 4 p.m. (N.S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opposite Churchgate Station. Dasturji Bode will deliver a sermon on "Mazda cares for His own." At 6-15 p. m. Dasturji Bode will speak on "The Secret of God Realization."

SEVENTH ANNUAL SPORTS of the Municipal Welfare Centres and the distribution of prizes at 3 p.m. (B.T.) i.e., 4-39 p.m. (S.T.) at the St Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground at Parel.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., the Municipal Commissioner will preside and distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYA PEET: The Distribution of Certificates to successful students who appeared from Girgaon Centre in the Prathama, Madhyama and Uttama Examinations of the Bombay Hindi Vidya Peet will take place to-day at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 5 p.m. (N.S.T.).

Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Vajpai, the well-known Hindi story-writer will addres the students and give away the Certificates.

BOMBAY & SUBURBAN HOTELS FEDERATION: A general meeting of the Owners of the Catering Establishments in the City of Bombay and the Suburbs under the auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Hotels' Federation is convened to meet at 10 a.m. at the Keshar Baug, Dongri, to consider the problems created by the Government order prohibiting use of fresh milk by hotels and restaurants in the City.

BOMBAY WATER POLO: The European Water Polo Association opens the 1945 swimming season at Back Bay Baths with the "Sir Victor Sassoon" League Tournament at 9-45 a.m. to-day. The League will be played in two divisions, first and second, seven teams in the first and six in the second, and three and/or four matches will be played during each consecutive Sunday morning.

A Relay League will be held in conjunction with the Water Polo League.

RATIONING INSPECTORS AND MILK DISTRIBUTION: The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes:—"Six Inspectors have been appointed to supervise the working of the milk distribution centres in the different Wards of Bombay City. Any complaints and queries about registration of milk ration cards, etc. at the centres should be made to them. The Inspectors sit at their offices daily from 9 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. when they can be seen personally or contacted on the telephone.

High Court

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULE CHALLENGED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Dowager Lady Petit and others Trustees of a Declaraton of Trust dated 17th January 1931 made by Sir Dinshaw Petit (2nd Baronet). ..... Petitioner.
VS.
M. S. Noronha, Chief Judge of of the Court of Small Causes. ..... Respondent.

This was an application for a Writ of Certiorari against the respondent calling for the records of this matter referred to his arbitration and quashing the proceedings before him.

The petitioners as trustees owned a large immovable property at Tardeo admeasuring 1,10,000 square yards. In January 1942, this property was leased to the Controller of Supplies but in April 1942 it was requisitioned by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Central Government. By his order dated 28th October 1942, the Collector acquired the property under Rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules. The petitioners contended that these orders of the Collector were invalid. They further contended that Rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules, and Rule 79 which is replaced, are 'ultra vires', because the "acquisition" of property with which the former rule deals is a matter exclusively for the provincial legislature, and the requisitioning" of property is a distinct matter not within any of the three legislative lists. The Central Government was also served with the Rule and appeared at the hearing.

The respondent who had been appointed arbitrator by Government to determine the amount of compensation threatened to proceed with the arbitration proceedings.

A preliminary objection was raised at the hearing that there being no order, no writ of certiorari could lie. It was further contended that Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act had replaced the writs of mandamus and of prohibition (28 Bom. L. R 268) and the requirements of that Section had not been complied with.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.

Mr K. M. Munshi and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co. appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate-General Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs Little and Co. appeared for the respondent and for the Collector of Bombay.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by Mr. D. P. Sethna appeared for the Central Government.

Convictions For Breach Of Rationing Rules

Tarachand Rajmal has been convicted and fined Rs. 150 for failure to report his departure from Bombay City.

Fourteen other convictions were obtained during the week ended February 26 for breach of various control orders.

R. F. Furnell, S. S. Allabux, Sk. Kamaruddin Samruddin and S. M Damodar were fined Rs 30, Rs. 60, Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively for drawing "ghost" rations.

Ganoo Tukaram was fined Rs. 75 for using milk in kulfi malai. V. Keshvji was fined Rs. 120 for failure to declare stocks of tapioca starch. Gangji Lalji was fined Rs. 60 for unauthorised sale of rice.

Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 32 were imposed on the following persons for exporting Gur without a permit:—P. Punsi, V. Ugan, P. Mona, P. Velji, S. Keshavji, K. Hansraj, K. Chandubhai.

In the Bombay Suburban District B. Rajaboli and E. Bhimayya were fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 respectively for profiteering in potatoes and failure to exhibit the price board.

A store on Abdul Rehaman Street was raided by the Bombay City Police for alleged profiteering in colours.

Mazdoor Mandal For Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 2.

According to Gandhiji's advice for organising Khedut Mandals in villages a meeting of Congress workers of the Ahmedabad District was held this afternoon. About eighty workers of the city and district, including Dr. Chandulal Desai and Mr. Kanayalal Desai attended the meeting. Several members expressed their views on the proposed Khedut Mandal.

The Kisan Committee appointed by Central Congress Committee is to submit its report shortly.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, MARCH 4
BOMBAY—1.

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Music from Film. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Vilayat Khan: (Sitar). 9-35 Ahmedabad Na-Garba. 9-50 D. V Paluskar (Poona). 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Kavi Majlis.

12-5 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music. 5-0 Ramesh Desai. 5-15 J. L. Ranade. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Ram Marathe. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Vilayat Khan: (Sitar). 7-15 Tarabai Bharatpuri. 7-30 D. V. Paluskar: (Vocal). 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Tarabai Bharatpuri. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Chinese Tapestry. 10-0 "Jezebel".

"FOOL-PROOF SYSTEM"

To Combat Black Marketing In Cloth

BOMBAY, Friday.

Enquiries in authoritative quarters on the question of reported shortage of cloth in several provinces with particular reference to Bengal show that the Central Government textile authorities have been despatching enough cloth to the various deficit provinces and it is not understood here as to why some of the provinces in spite of their receiving the quotas of cloth allotted to them find it difficult to meet the demands of the consumers. Bengal, it is stated, rreceived during the six months period ending December 1944, 159,004 bales of cloth which in terms of yards on the basis of 1,500 yards per bale works out to 238,506,000 yards, whereas her quota on the basis of ten yards per head per annum was only 130,500 bales. Since Assam was constituted an independent unit of the Bengal deficit zone, the province of Bengal was entitled to receive during the seven months ending January 1945, 120,050 bales of cloth, while she actually received about 179,034 bales. This shows that Bengal received about 58,964 bales of cloth, more than what she was entitled to during the seven months ending January 1945. This is in addition to Bengal's own production of about 20,000 bales per month which she is allowed to retain for herself.

The conditions about the availability of cloth in each market would depend very much upon the machinery employed for the distribution of cloth in different areas. The recent conference of textile controllers discussed this problem in detail and it is expected a fool-proof system, which will prevent cloth finding its way into the black market, would be put through in every province. The position in respect of finer varieties of cloth should be viewed against the background that only five to six per cent of the country's production falls under this category.—A. P

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 2: The special police have arrested a proclaimed Hur outlaw named Bachal Chang in a running train. Chang had recently escaped from the Matli sub-jail.

For
LIFE
OR
FIRE
INSURANCE
Consult
THE
Union Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
Dady House, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Branch Offices
Ahmedabad Baroda, Surat Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta Nagpur, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sikandrabad, Madras & Colombo.
Paid up Capital
Over Rs. 10,00,000

2ND ALL INDIA
TEXTILE EXHIBITION
By public request the Exhibition will remain open today Sunday, 4th March, between 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. at V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, (G. I. P.).

Never in the history of PANAMA the luxury Cigarette, has there been such a soaring demand as to-day.

When, therefore, you buy PANAMA Cigarettes, see that you leave enough for others.

Take no more than what you need.

GASA

Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay. T 128.

BIG TWO DEFEND YALTA DECISIONS

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

MARCH, 2.

While the Big Two have been busy getting the endorsement of their respective people to the decision they arrived at at Yalta, the remaining neutrals of the world have been frantically leaping on to the Allied band-wagon.

During the last few days Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran etc. have declared war upon Germany and even Japan. They are truckling, of course, under the threat of the Big Three and guaranteeing their seats at the San Francisco Conference. The deadline was set at March First, but a little delay wouldn't matter in the least. They will be welcomed none the less as the "also rans" of the United Nations—a term which can now be said to include all the countries of the world except Germany and Japan!

Along with the military annihilation of the two Axis powers, a simultaneous process of their moral isolation is also going on. They are to be put on the pillory of history as delinquents and political lepers and all the nations of the world are asked to treat them as such—till they have worked their way back into the comity of civilized people.

How long that process takes nobody knows! Those who control the destinies of the world at a particular moment always believe that they are building for all time. The statesmen who laid the foundations of Versailles—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau—were quite sure that they had crushed Germany for all time and ushered an era of lasting peace in the world. Was not the war they had won meant to end all wars? Was not the proud Kaiser a pitiable refugee at Doorn? Was not the Ruhr occupied by Allied troops? Was not a pseudo-socialist Government established at Berlin? Had not an astronomical indemnity mortgaged the future of the Junkers for at least a century?

Winning The Peace

Their handiwork was swept away within two decades and Hitlerism presented a bigger menace to the world than anything else had done in history. It has taken the blood and tears, toil and sweat of six long years to tackle that menace. Even now, in its hour of doom, it is standing at bay threatening all sorts of retribution against those who have cornered it and are about to give it its "coup de grace". Whilst still poised to deliver the finishing blow, however, the Big Three are looking before and after and evidently profiting by the lessons of 1918 and all that.

They are not content with merely winning the war. They are anxious also to win the peace. And as President Roosevelt said in his report to the American legislature, this time they shall not make the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace. Its provisional blueprint has already been drawn at Yalta and it will now be submitted for ratification to the full house of the United Nations at San Francisco in the last week of April.

How far will San Fransisco serve merely as a rubber-stamp of Yalta remains to be seen. The Big Three hold all the cards in the hand though France and China have been invited to sign the invitation card. The others will muster there in force—only to see that their case does not go by default. Whether they will be in a position to modify the Big three's blueprint in essentials or particulars remains to be seen. Much depends on the voting procedure on which the Dumbarton Conference all but broke.

Delicate Problem

The relations between the Big Three themselves are a delicate affair, susceptible to various conflicting interests. But far more delicate are the relations of the Big Three together with the rest of the United Nations. One of the Big Three—Mr. Churchill himself—is happily conscious of this. True, he observed as his guiding principle that the great Powers must seek to serve and not to rule. But it will be difficult to put this principle always into practice. To quote Mr. Churchill:

"It is on the great Powers that the chief burden of maintaining peace and security will fall. The new world organisation must be so framed as not to compromise their unity or capacity for effective action if it is called for at short notice. At the same time, the world organisation cannot be based on a dictatorship of the great Powers. We trust that the voting procedure on which we agreed meets these two essential points."

Nevertheless it is intriguing to find that this voting procedure is being kept a secret. Why? Again, President Roosevelt revealed that some sort of secret understanding has been entered into at the Crimea Conference. The democratic world has always been rightly suspicious of secret pacts and commitments between the Big Powers. They invariably sow the seeds of discord and lead to mutual double-crossing. The diplomacy of World War II has been so far conducted mostly in the open and Mr. Eden gave a categorical denial only the other day that the Big Three had made any secret commitments at Teheran.

True, President Roosevelt pointed out that the secet pact would probably become apparent in time and it may be that it refers to eventual Russian participation in the war against Japan. This has necessarily to remain secret until such time as the Soviet officially denounces its Treaty of Friendship with Japan, which must be done on the day preceding the San Fransisco Conference. But it has been authoritatively stated that the fixing of the time-table was purely fortuitous. Whatever that may be, Roosevelt's revelation sounds cryptic if not suspicious.

Polish Problem

One decision of the Big Three which is bound to provoke a good deal of discussion at San Francisco is that regarding Poland. The little states are bound to view it as a high-handed act of "force majeur" primarily by Russia and constructively by all the Big Three. In America particularly, it has already created a lot of heart-burning and the Polish element—which is well-organized and vocal in the States—will leave no stone unturned to get the decision rescinded.

Both Churchill and Roosevelt have however solidly and wholeheartedly backed Stalin. "In supporting the Russian claim for the Curzon Line," said the former in his speech in the Commons, "I repudiate and repulse any suggestion that we are making a questionable compromise or yielding to force or fear". The Prime Minister stoutly asserted: "I have rarely put a case in this House which I could commend more confidently to the good sense of the members of all parties". Roosevelt also, though less dogmatic was convinced that the agreement on Poland, under the circumstances, is the most hopeful agreement possible for a free, independent and prosperous Polish state."

It is significant that in spite of considerable opposition during the debate, Mr. Churchill secured a unanimous vote of confidence. It remains to be seen whether Roosevelt, too, will be able similarly to convince his fellow-Americans about the wisdom and expediency of the Yalta decision. Any clumsy handling of this issue at San Francisco will lead to a crisis. Whatever juristic and dialectic case the emigre Polish Government may be able to make for itself, it has long ago forfeited the sympathy of the world by its intransigeance and sheer cussedness. Enlightened opinion all the world over will therefore rally under the lead given by Churchill and Roosevelt.

Dramatic Stage

While the Yalta decisions hold the stage in London and Washington, military history is being made on the Western Front. With the Allied armies rapidly closing in on Cologne and Dusseldorf a dramatic stage has been reached, which may lead to the utter collapse of German resistance. Has not General Eisenhower promised complete destruction of the German armies west of the Rhine?

German spokesmen are not hiding their apprehensions over the latest development. According to one of them, if the German defences do not hold in the west, there is the risk that Allied tanks will sweep Germany with the same speed they swept France after Avaranches. The Allies are said to have six tank divisions to exploit the impending breakthrough in the north-west German plain and [illegible] consider the situation.

It appears that the seeming lull on Russian front is also over and that both Marshal Zhukov and Konlev have resumed the offensive, while Rokossovsky is clearing up the Baltic front. The Germans in Breslau are passing through their last hours of agony while Berlin reports that the Red Army has stormed into Danzig. Particularly fierce fighting is taking place on the 40-mile front from the east of Kottbus to the approaches to Goerlitz.

All this indicates that the gigantic squeeze from the east and the west of finally on and it will be tightened hour by hour. Eisenhower's hope of meeting the Red Army in the middle of Germany may thus be fulfilled before the curtain opens on the San Francisco Conference.

CRIME!

ACCORDING to writers of crime stories, criminal detection is largely an art. So it may have been once, but today it is even more a matter of science, and chemistry is the chief branch of pure science on which it draws. The way of the poisoner, for example, is beset with many more perils than it was when the XIXth century public were regaled with the deductive triumphs of the fictitious Sherlock Holmes. Minute traces of the rarest poisons can nowadays be recognised infallibly and estimated accurately. Chemical and biochemical tests enable bloodstains to be readily identified, revealing the species of animal or the particular "blood-group" of human being from which the blood came, and thus narrowing down and simplifying the work of the detectives. The chemist is often able to add precision to evidence which may in itself be vague. For example, the presence of phosphorus in the sulphuric acid vat of a munitions works may lead to surmise as to the fate of a missing worker; but if chemical tests prove that the phosphorus content of the vat is within the normal limits of phosphorus content of the human body, surmise may approach certainty. The research chemist, aided by the resources of the chemical industry, has also devised means of reading the writing on charred letters and documents; of unmasking forgeries in manuscripts and reputed "old masters"; of detecting adulterants in food and drink; and of analysing the most complex nostrums which are still bought by the more gullible. The role of the chemist is protective as well as constructive, and the public should appreciate the part that chemistry plays in helping the police force to prove the innocence of the guiltless and bring the guilty to justice.

ICI

No. 15 in the "Services of an Industry" series issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

BUSINESS

Large quantities of hand-made Nepali writing and packing papers and raw wool (unwashed) for sale. Please correspond with Ajar Prasad Singh Pradhan Thamail, Katmandu, Nepal.

Bombay Races

Mahboob And Sweet Dream Dead-heat In Lumley Gold Cup

Favourites Go Down Like Pins At Mahaluxmi

By Our Racing Correspondent.

Favourites ran down like pins at Mahaluxmi when the third spring meeting was run off. Punters found their job too tedious from the very start and gloomy faces were in evidence when leaving the enclosure late in the evening. The Bookmakers, of course, obtained full advantage and recovered a big portion of their past losses.

The day's chief event, the Lumley Gold Cup ended in a tie for Mahboob and Sweet Dream. The former hit the front soon after the flag-fall and keeping his rivals at lengths distance, entered the straight on the own and appeared to have the race won till a couple of yards from the winning post. Sweet Dream set out in chase of the winner too late but was travelling like a bullet and the Jude was unable to separate the pair.

It was a boom day for trainers Meherjee and Higgins. Both pulled out rich doubles.

Each ticket on the treble event pool returned Rs. 3,217-8-0. Thirty-seven tickets were encashed.

Following are the results:—

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's HIND KESARI 8-8 Dasrath Singh 1
Maharaja of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 9-3 N Singh 2
Mr Rahiman's INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 9-0 Wahel 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ARAB SHAH 8-8 Kan Singh 4

Not run: General and Waldye.

Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 52 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 37 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Capt. Lad.

THE RENALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Major A. Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-6 Southey 1
Mr R. S Irani's ROSE OF BARODA 8-11 Hanuman Singh 2
Mr A Fatah's HOT STUFF 8-11 Jones 3
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's NISHAT 9-0 Roberts 4

All ran.

Won by Short head. 1 2 length, 1/2 length.

Time. 2 minutes 11 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 93. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 168 and Rs. 26

Trainer: Trahan.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr J D Banatwalla's MOZAN 8-9 Whiteside 1
Mr M D Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 9-2 Magansingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAHARANA 8-7 Roberts 3
Mr D F Karaka's JANAB 9-2 Hanuman Singh 4

Not run: Talisman, New Jack, N. Kamil and Kaid Saoud.

Won by Short head, 1 1/2 lengths. Head.

Time: 1 minute 51 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 38 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: Meherjee.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK HUSSAR 9-0 K Hasan 1
Mr Hope's KANZ SHAMMAR 9-4 Kheem Singh 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's DAHMAN YUNUS 9-0 Khade 3
Mr Chandra Mohan's JUPITER 9-0 Hanuman Singh 4

All ran.

Won by 3 lengths, Short head. Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 23 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 111. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 14 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: Meherjee.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. H. Marginson's FAIRPATH 8-9 West 1
Mr A Higgins' CARLOS 9-1 Burn 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 8-13 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's LUCRATIVE 9-0 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Nuit-de-Noel.

Won by 3/4 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 39 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Randall.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's DHAYF SHAMMAR 8-6 Burn .. 1
Maharani of Kolhapur's JARIR 7-11 Khade 2
Messrs. Tibrewalla and Modi's MALIK AL JIYAD 7-7 Khalil 3
Mr Jacob Heskel's MANNAWI 8-8 Jones 4

Not run: Wasf al Muluk and Ala Honak.

Won by Head, 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 48 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 110. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 19 and Rs. 34

Trainer: Higgins.

THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr R K F Singh's MAHBOOB 8-12 A. Ahmed 1*
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET DREAM 7-11 Britt 1*
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 9-0 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE 8-6 Brace 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run: Deepak and Clitheroe.

Won by Dead-heat, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 44 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27 and Rs. 22. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: Mahomedalli and Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel.

THE RENALA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs P P Mistry and K J K Irani's WINDSOR PIE 9-6 Jones 1
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND 9-1 Evans 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's EMBASSY ROW 8-10 Khade 3
Major A. Svamvur's HERE'S HOW 7-7 Southey 4

Not run: Rex and Star Hunt.

Won by Head, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 11 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 13 Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Major Irani.

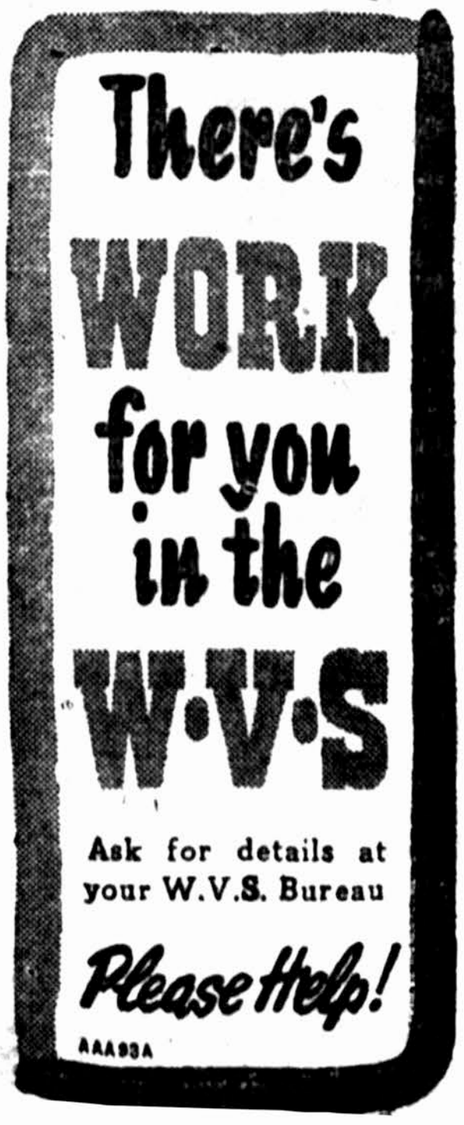
THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 8-12 Burn 1
Mr Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE 9-0 Magan Singh 2
Mr M D Petit's MENU SUFFRAGE 9-2 Evans 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's CLITHEROE 8-11 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Rath and High Lights.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 149. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 53 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: Higgins.



Kher's Appeal To Labour Unions

SHOLAPUR, March 3.

Mr. B. G. Kher, former Prime Minister of Bombay inaugurating the Sholapur Rastriya Girni Kamgar Sangh before a gathering of about 6,000 workers, referred to the pitiable conditions of the workers as the result of lack of proper organization.

Continuing, he said that the Labour Unions should be free from the influence of any political party, and should aim at financial, cultural and education uplift of the workers. Mr. Kher also traced the history of how the Congress had from time to time safeguarded the rights of the workers.—United Press.

RANJI TROPHY

Final Struggle Between Bombay And Holkar Commences Today

By J. C. MAITRA

The final struggle for the coveted Ranji Trophy will commence at the Brabourne Stadium to-day, and it will be played at a finish. The high contracting parties in the battle are Holkar State led by Col. C. K. Nayudu and Bombay, led by Vijay Merchant.

BOMBAY'S FORMIDABLE BATTING STRENGTH

Bombay will field the same team which carried them through so magnificently against the Northern India Cricket Association XI in the pen-ultimate round of the Cricket Championship of India recenly. The only exception is J. J. Kore who has been replaced by J. B. Khot. I need hardly say it is a very good all-round side particularly strong in the batting department. In fact every one of them is a capable batsman—able to contribute a respectable figure on his own accounts. But great hopes are laid on Vijay Merchant, who is expected to make up for his failure on the last occasion, Rusi Modi, Rusi Cooper, K. C. Ibrahim and Uday Merchant. If they are lucky enough to have the batting chance first, then Bombay may amass a big total and gain a substantial initial advantage thereby,

BUT NO EASY CAKE-WALK

But it must not be supposed that our batsmen will have an easy cakewalk against the visiting bowlers. Although C. S. Nayudu and Sarwate did not fare so well with the leather in the Golden Jubilee Match they are sure to do better in this match as the practice they got in the former will stand them in good stand in the latter. So our batsmen may look forward to a keen endeavour on the part of these prominent bowlers to gain mastery over them which will necessarily intensify the fight.

HOLKAR'S HOPES

Holkar cannot boast of such a fine array of batsmen as the home team. C. K. will have to depend mainly on Denis Compton the English Test Cricketer, Syed Mushtaq Ali, M. M. Jagdale, C. T. Sarwate, J. N. Bhaya, C. S. Nayudu, B. B. Nimbalkar, and himself of course, for the collection of runs. It has to be conceded that our bowling strength is not on a par with our opponents. It cannot however be said to be weak. If our fielders give adequate support to Vijay, Khot, Tarapore, Rajji, Phadkar, Palwankar and Modi, by no means an insignificant combination the Indore batsmen are not likely to have a very comfortable time of it.

WISHING OF LUCK

It was rather amusing to hear some of the Bombay speakers at the function arranged by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana to honour C. K. that the better side should win, although they hoped that Bombay would prove to be the better side. But Vijay was emphatic in wishing C. K. the best of luck although he assured him that Bombay would give the visitors a good run for their money, and he added that "should C. K. win, it would be a fitting climax to a glorious career. C. K. in his turn, wished Vijay the same measure of luck, adding that, now that the mantle of All-India captaincy has fallen on his shoulders, he hoped that Vijay would meet with conspicuous success in the International field of Cricket.

TEAM FOR RANJI TROPHY FINALS

The following will represent the Holkar State Cricket Assn. against Bombay in the finals of the Ranji Trophy to-day:—

1 Col. C. K. Nayudu, 2 Lt. Mushtaq Ali, 3 Denis Compton, 4 C. S. Nayudu, 5 Capt. M. N. Jagdale, 6 Lt. B. B. Nimbalkar, 7 J N. Bhayia, 8 P. P. Sarwate, 9 K. Bhandarkar, 10 O. P. Raval, 11 H. L. Gaekwad.

RESERVES: (1) Ramesh Pratap Sing, (2) Sonar and (3) Vaid.

The match timings, 11-13 to 1-15, 2-15 to 4-15 and 4-30 to 6-15.

PATIL RE-ELECTED LEADER

Municipal Congress Party Elections

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party was held to-day at the Corporation Hall to elect the Leader, other officers and the Members of the Managing Council of the Party.

Mr. S. K. Patil was unanimously re-elected the Leader of the Party. Mr Patil thanked the members for their repeated confidence in his leadership. He assured the Party that he would do everything in his power to serve the interests of the Party and the citizens and make the Party a real instrument of public opinion in the city.

The Party then elected the following office bearers and Members of the Managing Council: (1) Deputy Leader, Mr. Vasantram Jamietram. (2) The Honorary General Secretary, Mr. P. K. Sawant. (3) The Deputy Secretary, Mr. K. P. Singh. (4) Chief Whip, Mr. K. A. Subramanian. (5) Deputy Whip, Mr. B. M. Khandray (6) The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. P M. Chinai.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(1) Mr. B. A. Khimji, (2) Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, (3) Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, (4) Mr. R. K. Achrekar, (5) Mr. R M. Gandhi, (6) Mr. R. B. Raut, (7) Mr. S. L. Silam and, (8) Mr. Soonderdas Morarjee.

ACMAZINE CAR POLISH

Keeps your car evershine. It protects the body and colour of your car for a long time. Would not bite original colour. It is cheap and better in use.

KIL-BUG BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR

Removes all the bugs and insects and also cockroaches. Always its use make you sleep soundly. Results guaranteed.

Sold everywhere:

Agents for Bombay:—

P. N. ANANDWALA,

43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33854

Wanted Stockists and Canvassers.

a Quick remedy for
FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID
Particulars Free From
CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH
6, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:—
MESSRS. INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL CO.,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE, LTD.

Established in 1923

Head office:—15, Clive St., CALCUTTA
Bombay Office:—9, Dalal St., Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21524

WANTED

Respectable and influential Agents and organisers on liberal terms.

Apply to:—Bombay Office

Chairman of the Board of Directors:—
Mr. J. C. DAS, B.Sc. (U.S.A.) R.A.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MEDICAL ADLETS

Asthma for Dry Cough with sticky Phlegm Hard breathing, heavy perspiration, sleepless nights, and troubles due to weak air passages, our specific remedy successfully tried over 50 years. Bottle Rs. 6 only. Ranaghat Chemical Co. Ranaghat Bengal. 7410

Cobra-Cane (Cobra-manured sugarcane) cures T. B. all forms within 21 days only. Rs. 60. Greenfields (India). Dept. WC/. Pindral, C. P. 7350

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation Examination. Probable Questions. Write and inquire, Mathai's Coaching Institute Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay. 7465

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—A Prof. of Civil Engineering for the Engineering College, Muslim University, Aligarh. Salary according to qualifications. Candidates should have a good Degree in Civil Engineering, teaching experience upto degree standard and practical or research experience. (2) Wanted:—Applications are invited for the Lecturer (Gr. I) in Civil Engineering for the College of Engineering and Technology Muslim University Aligarh. Applications should hold a good degree in Civil Engineering and should have teaching experience. Starting salary according to qualifications in the grade of 200-10-350. Applications stating age, academic qualifications, and minimum salary acceptable along with copies of three testimonials and published original work, should reach the Registrar Muslim University, Aligarh by the 10th March 1945. 2161

Dance band requires trumpeter and drummer for permanent job. Must be a good reader. Write or wire to Bristol Cawnpore. Previous experience when free to join and salary expected. 7475

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted: Average size Engines and Boilers foreign Oil Expellers, Descentigrator, Electric Motors 10, 15 and 20 H. P. Please write to: Northern India Sy. Syndicate, Gandhi Chowk, Cawnpore. 7426

MACHINERY FOR SALE

We are distributors for oil expellers designed on Standard Krupps, Anderson and Sohler types and their requisite spare parts. Consult us for your requirements. Delhi, London, New York, Mercantile Co., Masson Narsingdas Building, 23. The Mall, Lahore. Telegrams—Delyork. 7459

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

We can market all sorts of articles in Bengal and Assam. Very efficient Sales Organisation, huge turnover guaranteed. Please correspond with The Force Corporation, 152B. Harrison Road, Calcutta. (7174)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale:—Aerated Water essences, Crown Corks, Bottles, etc. Lists free. Mukherji P. O. Box 12215, Calcutta. 7446

ASTROLOGER

Annual Reading Monthly Details Rs. 2-8 General Reading Describing Life's Prospects, Health, Luck Marriage Finance, etc.: Rs. 3 Four Questions 1-4 State Birth-date or writing time. All-India Astrological Office (B.C.) Post Box 573, Karachi. (6913)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (7456)

Why Not Finance War Expenditure Out Of Loans?

Prof. Davar Criticises Policy Of Throwing Whole Burden On Present Generation

The budget proposals announced by the Finance Member in the Central Assembly, on Thursday, are characterised in city's business circles as dull and colourless

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange, in the course of an interview, said:—

"The budget is colourless, and in view of the heavy deficit which was a foregone conclusion, the fresh taxation imposed is much less than generally expected. It is difficult to see why these fresh taxes should have been levied at all, as the revenue estimated to accrue therefrom is eight crores a drop in the ocean, compared with the huge deficit of 163 crores. The taxes are however not likely to produce any marked adverse effect, for they press only on the business community and not much at that."

ERRONEOUS POLICY OF TAXATION

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, commenting on the new Budget Proposals of the Central Government, says:—

The present Budget proposals and the deficits concerned in spite of heavy taxation on a poor country like India are largely due to the erroneous policy of trying to meet most of the war expenditures, if not the whole, from taxation or revenue. Even in a rich country like England this policy has given rise to great hardship in that country. I have in my previous statements pointed that out, and have suggested that at least a good proportion of war expenditure be met through the issue of war loans, as was successfully done during the last great war. The policy of war loan issue for this purpose is only equitable and good finance inasmuch as it spreads the burden of war over both the present and future generations, all of whom stand to benefit through the successful issue of this unfortunate struggle. The policy of meeting the whole war expenditure exclusively through taxation alone, which was followed during the past 5 years, not only threw the whole burden on the present generation, but created inflation and abnormal rise in price of everything, resulting in great hardship among the poor and the middle classes. Heavy Income-tax even on larger incomes reduced the saving margin even among the significantly small proportion of so-called rich among the India's teeming 400 millions. Thus even a small rise as suggested this year seems uncalled for.

The Finance Minister on one hand, maintains the heavy taxation all round, adds new burdens, and at the same time decides to raise loans.

Personally, I am happy that at least a part of the war expenditure is at last to be raised through war loans, and I trust that in the next budget, he will continue that policy of meeting war expenditure out of war loans, and at the same time give relief in taxation at least as a set off against the proportionate issue of war loans.

I am sure if war loans are offered to the public with proposals which would attract the investors, as was done during the last war they will receive good support, promising as they will do a relief in future and fast rise in taxation. A close study of the war loan issues from time to time in the last war will be a great guidance to the Finance Minister as those loans were managed most efficiently and to the general satisfaction of the public. They were also very successful.

Colourless Budget

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry "Annuals", observed in regard to the Budget:—

The Budget is a colourless one, in so far as its present features are concerned, although it removes the apprehensions of the Business Community, regarding increased taxation or limitation of dividends to meet the huge deficit, and promises some postdated relief to indigenous industries by removal of the Excess Profits Tax. It would have been fitting however, if Sir Jeremy Raisman, in this his last Budget, had made a gesture towards acceleration of the development of Industries in the post-war period, by making a more generous provision for depreciation allowances for Industries, some of which have been of great use in war efforts, in order to assist them in their much-needed and overdue replacement and re-equipment of Plants, the cost of which has gone up between 200 to 300 per cent over the pre-war normal level.

The expression of desire of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, however that the "war-time expedient of the Excess Profits Tax" should vanish with the "emergency that brought it into being" is a particularly welcome feature, although post-dated in its effect, and one only hopes that it will be implemented fully, without any reservations, at the earliest date by the Government of India.

FINED FOR REFUSING TO SELL CIGARETTES

CALCUTTA, March 3: Fiftyone thousand cigarettes have been seized by the Calcutta police following raids on a number of shops which are alleged to have refused to sell cigarettes. Five persons have been arrested in this connection. Calcutta has been experiencing an acute scarcity of cigarettes since yesterday.—A. P.

MILLS DEMAND REFUND OF RIOT-TAX

Civil Suits Threatened

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

Mills are limited concerns and so they cannot play the part of an unlawful assembly.

This is the argument of about ten textile mills of Ahmedabad. Through their counsel they have given notices to the Bombay Government, demanding refund of the riot-tax paid by mills. If no reply is given within the period of two months, civil suits will be filed against Government for its refund. The remaining mills are also to give notices on similar lines, it is understood.

Increase In Newsprint Quota

NEW DELHI, March 3: The Government of India have decided that with effect from March 1, 1945, that the present one-half temporary general increase allowed in rations to newspapers should be further raised by 25 per cent in case of all newspapers whose controlled annual consumption was 75 tons or more and were granted quotas at the rate of 45 per cent of their actual consumption of import of quota during the period from July to December, 1942.—U. P.

9th House-full WEEK!

A TEACHER and HIS TINY LITTLE SISTER Tell a Touching Tale in — New Theatres' STAR HIT!

MY SISTER

Direction: HEMCHUNDER

Music: P. MULLICK

CENTRAL Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

Advance Booking:— 10 to 12 & 3 to 6 p.m.

A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

JWAR BHATA

Produced and Directed by AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

Starring: MRIDULA, SHAMIM, AGHA JAN, DILEEP KUMAR & MUMTAZ ALI.

MAJESTIC

Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sunday Mat. at 1 p.m.
Advance Booking 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.
Also running at—
VASANT TALKIES, Poona.
MOHAN TALKIES, Baroda.

THE MAID who ran away from the ASHRAM MEETS the SAVIOUR in CHARLIE and things HUM.....

see the suspenseful developments in SUN ART Pictures'

USPAR

Director & Producer C. M. LUHAR

Story: SANTOSHI

Songs: MADHUR

From FRIDAY 9th March

CAPITOL

An Evergreen Release

If Woman (the Shrew) Rules the Family

SEE WHAT HAPPENS THEN IN the First 'HAPPY-DIAMOND' Release

Directed by YUSUF

Aina

SECOND 2 Month of Increasing Popularity!

'FULL-HOUSES' Every Show Yet!

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sunday Matinee 1-15. IMPERIAL

Plans open: 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6.

CITY MARKETS

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, March 3.

There was a distinct absence in the demand for Gold and the local market assumed sagging tendency with increased selling from holders of actual Stocks. The abnormal difference between spot and forward quotations in Gold reduced open short interest and the technical position was weakened. This is now realised in diminishing demand and while the market is now correcting overbought state, there are no indications for a major drop in quotations.

Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 74/4 and declined to Rs. 73/8 while ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 73/11. Forward Silver Market opened at Rs. 128/8 and eased off to Rs. 127/12 and ready Silver stood at Rs. 127/14.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, March 3.

The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. May opened at Rs. 454/8 and declined to Rs. 454 under scattered selling but as soon as selling was absorbed the market became steady and July improved to Rs. 455/12 and steadied at Rs. 455/4. March was quoted at Rs. 448/8 and July changed hands at Rs. 465/8.

Later on there was improved buying and May advanced to Rs. 457/8. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C. March	452	4	0
I.C.C. May	457	8	0
I.C.C. July	468	4	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 452 cent points below N. Y. May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, March 2.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. March	451	447/8	449/8
I.C.C. May	456/8	453/8	455/8
I.C.C. July	467	464/8	466/4
Karachi March	47/0/9	46/12/9	46/15/6

SELLING ON BULGES IN N.-Y. COTTON MARKET

Routine Price Fixing

BOMBAY, March 3.

On Friday the New York Cotton Market was under the effect of selling on bulges policy adopted by traders. This is mostly due to distinctively favourable war news.

Trade demand was indifferent beyond routine price fixing but Spanish enquiry for 50,000 bales resulted in occasional spurts which were lost in later trading.

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with July quoted at 21.87 which was the highest level and prices declined to 21.79 by noon on increased hedged selling. This proved to be the lowest level of the day showing a loss of 8 points from the opening level and again prices rallied in the afternoon to 21.81. The session closed at a net decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot Cotton price was reduced 5 points at 22.44 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 2.

March	22.16—06
May	22.07—06
July	21.81—03
October	21.18—04
December	21.07—06
January	21.01—03
July highest (10 a.m.)	21.87+03
July lowest (11-52 a.m.)	21.79—05
Middling Spot	22.44—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 2.

March	22.00—04
May	22.04—05
July	21.78—06
Middling Spot	21.55—05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March	22.17
May	22.08
July	21.80

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, March 3.

Wheat 9/12, Arrivals 80 Mds. Stock 363, Khattis Gram 8/2, Peas Khattis 5/10, Arhar 6/15, Extremely unsteady no export interest Uran 13/5, Gur 9/12, Steady Arrivals 3,500 Mds. weather cloudy, Silver 129/2, Touched 126/6. Last night Gold 74. Market active on stray purchases and agresive Bombay advices Bardana 55/14, Guwar Baishak 6/14/4 1/2 unsteady.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, March 3.

Cocoanuts Raw 85, Dry 80, Cocoanut Oil 350, Copra Office 205, Dilpasand 217/8, Madrasnottam 222/8 Goodgooda 227/8, Pepper Wynaad 330, Country 340, Dry Ginger Chernad 230, Eruad 240, Coffee Robusta 83/8.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, March 3.

LONDON : Banks buying 90 days/s 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B C. RATES : T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK :

Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL :

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange : — Very quiet.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

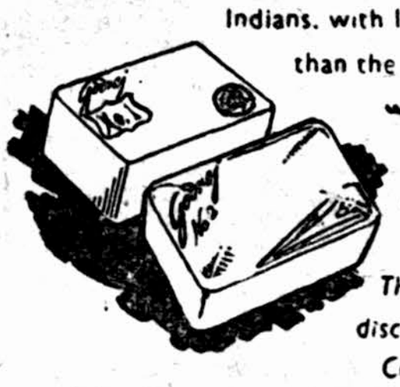
Money : — Call, one and two months 1/4 p c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c. 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone : — Easy.

There is a Godrej TOILET SOAP for EVERYBODY

CHAVI BRAND

The large variety offered has made Godrej Toilet Soaps universally popular. For nearly twenty-five years these soaps have helped to uphold our country's heritage of skin beauty and cleanliness, because only the purest and most beneficial of India's Vegetable oils and ingredients—Nature's own beauty aids—are used in making them to perfection. We were the **Pioneers** in the art of manufacturing soaps exclusively from vegetable oils : the first to realise that superior soaps should be made from select vegetable oils only—not from animal fats. Godrej Toilet Soaps have earned encomiums here and abroad, as also true pride with the realisation that these **Swadeshi soaps**—made by Indians, with Indian capital and under Indian control—are better in Quality and Value than the foreign. Choose yours from these **finest toilet soaps ever made anywhere** and, like good Indians, keep your skin clean, fragrant and supple !

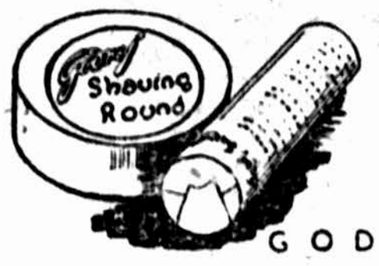


The beauty soaps of discriminating users—Cosmetic and Germicidal : In natural Brown.

The National soap of unequalled value. 'Baby' size also available.

For those who prefer the refreshing fragrance of Sandalwood ; or the medicinal properties of Neem ; or the cooling quality of "Khus."

Very good toilet soaps for economical budgets.



Give off a quick and profuse lather that stays on firm and saves time for smooth, easy shaves to the toughest of growths ; soothing after-shave feeling to even sensitive skins.

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.—Bombay 11.

BACHRAJ CO.'S APPEAL FAILS

A. I. C. C. Funds Liable To Forfeiture, Holds Judge

BOMBAY, March 3.

The petition filed by Messrs. Bachraj and Co., against the Bombay Government's forfeiture of a sum of Rs. 70,000 deposited with them by the All-India Congress Committee, has been dismissed by the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

It was contended for the petitioners that the funds, though lying in the name of the A.I.C.C. (an unlawful body) really belonged to the Indian National Congress which was not an unlawful body. The purposes of the A.I.C.C. and the Indian National Congress were the same, and there was no evidence that the moneys in question were intended to be used by the A.I.C.C.

The judge agreed with the contention of the Government Advocate that the A.I.C.C. had distinct functions of its own. The A.I.C.C. was the supreme governing body of the Indian National Congress, and it had complete control over the current account and the fixed deposit account.

According to article 19 of the Congress Constitution, continued the judge, the A.I.C.C. had authority to carry out the programme of work laid down by the Indian National Congress from session to session and to deal with all new matters that might arise during its term of office. In theory, all the purposes of the A.I.C.C. were also the purposes of the Indian National Congress, but in actual practice, they might not be.

As to the contention that the purposes of the A.I.C.C. being also the purposes of the Indian National Congress (a legal body), these moneys were not intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association, the judge dismissed it by holding that they could be the purposes of the A.I.C.C. as such, and moneys intended to be used for such purposes would, therefore, be liable to forfeiture.—A. P.

Major-General D. D. Gracey commanding 20th Indian Division which has been in action against the Japs on the Burma front.

Jinnah Disapproves Of Moula Bux

Reported Contents Of Telegram To Sind Premier

KARACHI, March 3.

It is understood that the Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain, has received an important telegram from Mr. Jinnah. Although the contents of the tlegram are kept a closely guarded secret, it is learnt in knowledgeable circles that the telegram does not approve the appointmtnt of Khan Bahadur Haji Moula Bux as a non-League Minister.

"The Premier when asked about the telegram refustd to disclose its contents or to confirm the above interpretation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mohamed Amin Khoso, Deputy Leader of the National War Front, is to proceed by air to New Delhi to-morrow where he will meet Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, and other prominent League leaders and put before them the Premier's case for including Khan Bahadur Moula Bux in his Ministry as an Independent Muslim.

Haji Moula Bux, Revenue Minister, Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Ali, Home Minister, and Pir Illahibux, Education Minister, have left on a week's tour of the districts where tney are expected to contact their supporters.

Mr. Mohammed Usman Soomro (Independent Muslim) has to-day been appointed as a Parliamentary Secretary and will be attached to Khan Bahadur Haji Moula Bux, Revenue Minister.—A. P.

Fire In Lucknow Exhibition: 100 Stalls Gutted

LUCKNOW, March 3.

About 100 stalls in the Lucknow Industrial Exhibition in Aminuddaulah Park were completely gutted by a fire which broke out early in the morning yesterday.

The fire raged for about two hours.

The exhibition was to have been opened on Friday.

9 'SABOTEURS' SENTENCED TO YEAR'S R. I.

HUBLI, March. 1.

The resident Magistrate, Dharwar, sentenced yesterday 9 out of 15 accused to one year's R. I. each in a case arising out of the alleged burning of Hulkoti Railway Station on the Hubli-Gadag line during the August Disturbances of 1942. The case has been going on for the last 18th months. —A. P.

KING PETER CHOOSES REGENCY COUNCIL MEMBERS

LONDON, March 2: A statement issued by King Peter of Yugoslavia to-night says, he had chosen from the six names submitted the following to compose a Regency Council to act in his name: Doctor Srdjan Duesavljevic (Serb), Dr. Ante Mandic (Croat) and Dushan Sernec (Solvene).

King Peter has chosen these names from a list submitted to him by his Prime Minister Subasic who is now in Belgrade.—Reuter

London Dockers On Strike

LONDON, March 3

Troops have been sent out to handle vital supplies in London docks, where at least 8,000 dockers and stevedores are on strike.

The strike has also spread to cold storage depots which may affect meat supplies —Reuter.

7,127 JAPS KILLED ON IWOJIMA FRONT.

GUAM, March 3: A communique issued by Admiral Nimitz reports that American marines have driven a 700 yards wedge in the centre of the rocky north tip of Iwo. The marines also made slight gains on the flanks.

Seven thousand one twenty seven Japanese dead were counted up to noon on Friday and 32 prisoners had been taken.

BERTRAND RUSSELL'S SUPPORT FOR ZAFRULLA

Date Should Be Fixed For Conceding Freedom To India, Say Year After War With Japan

LONDON, March 3.

The British writer and philosopher Bertrand Russell, in a letter to the "Times" to-day, endorses the suggestion by Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan that an immediate effort be made to solve the deadlock in India which resulted from the failure of the Cripps offer.

The letter adds that "the resignation with which his Majesty's Government had accepted this failure has given rise to widespread suspicion, especially in the United States, that the Cripps offer was made because of the apparent urgency of the military situation at that time and that our good intentions towards India have diminished with the threat of Japanese invasion."

"Both in justice to India and for the sake of British honour and prestige among the United Nations a definite pronouncement should be made now of the fixed date—say one year after the cessation of hostilities with Japan—upon which we are prepared to hand over India to a representative provisional Government.

"I agree with Sir Muhammad that such a declaration might be expected to accelerate agreement among different parties in India. The present situation cannot continue indefinitely. Our seeming reluctance to initiate further action will bring us neither credit nor advantage and may embitter our relations with India for many years to come."

ZAFRULLA'S SPEECH FOCUSED ATTENTION ON INDIA

LONDON, March 3.

The Commonwealth Relations Conference which began its session on February 17 last, is concluding its session this evening.

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan not only made a deep impression in the Conference but revived the interest in the larger issue of the Indian political deadlock. His speech at the Claridges Hotel attracted some attention of the spectators and has been now supported in the correspondence column of the 'Times.' Every one speaks of Sir Muhammad as a most dignified and non-communal leader of India. It is particularly noteworthy when India seems to have gone out of the picture. The newspapers seem to suffer from, or may be they voluntarily observe, complete blackout of Indian news. Neither the left for the right wing newspapers seem to show any interest in the Indian news. That was why Sir Mohammad Zafarulla Khan's efforts to focus people's attention to the Indian question deserve special recognition.

It is hoped here that as a result of the very frank talks the Indian Delegation had with the Union Representatives to the Conference, the question of the Indians in South Africa will take a favourable turn."—United Press.

Siegfried Zone As Defence Line Ceases To Exist

"Monty" Nets 5 Nazi Divisions: Enemy Quits Positions On East Bank Of Maas

S. H. A. E. F. Mar. 3.

A Military Commentator said to-night that German disorganisation in the Rhineland was so complete that "the Siegfried Zone as a defence line has ceased to exist".

The Germans are abandoning their last positions on the east bank of the Maas as the Canadians and the Ninth Armies drive hard for a link-up, reports Reuter's special correspondent with the Ninth Army. There are still no signs on this northern front of a mass German exodus across the Rhine and there may be upto one hundred thousand Germans still on the east bank of the river, the correspondent adds.

United States Ninth Army: The battle has been turned into a race for the Rhine bridges—those that remain—and at the moment it looks as if large numbers of Germans will be trapped. Whether or not the Allies reach the bridges in the next few hours, it seems possible that the Germans will blow them up and that trapped Wehrmacht units will be finished off on the west bank of the river.

United States Ninth Army troops are on the Rhine both south and north of Neuss, the industrial suburb of Duesseldorf. Neuss is almost cleared. A total of 30,000 civilians are said to be in the town.

British troops of General Crerar's army are driving south from captured Kevelaer towards the road centre of Geldern (only five miles north of Straelen where Ninth Army forces were last reported to have reached.

5 DIVISIONS NETTED

Field Marshal Montgomery's offensive has netted between 35,000 to 40,000 prisoners—about five German divisions.

COMMANDER KILLED IN AIR CRASH

NEW YORK, March 3: According to the blue network radio news service Lieut.-General Millard Harmon, Commander, Strategic Airforce, Pacific Ocean areas, has been lost in a plane crash in the Pacific.

V. C. Presentation Ceremony At Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 3: Pride, sorsow and pageantry mingled to-day on the maidan outside the Red Fort at Delhi. The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, was there to present five Victoria Crosses won by Indian fighting men. But only two of the five heroes were there to receive them. The other three rest in far off battlefield graves. This was the first occasion when so many V. C.'s were presented at one time.—A. P.

Nimbalkar To Join Indian Visiting Team

MADRAS, March 3.

The Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India announces that T. V. Parthasarathi of Bengal has expressed his inebility to make the trip to Ceylon and Capt. R. B. Nimbalkar had been invited to join the Indian visiting team.—A. P.

Sahajanand To Stay In Bihar Kisan Sabha

PATNA, March 3.—Swami Sahajanand Saraswati concluding his press statement announcing his resignation from the presidentship of the All-India Kisan Sabha, says that although he is parting company with the communist group in the All-India Sabha he intends to remain in the Bihar Kisan Sabha.—A. P.

Two Months For Hoisting Congress Flag

PURULIA, March 3: Mr. Mangeswar Nandi and Dayal Paramani, two Congress workers of Banni, P. S. Chandilm were today convicted under 59 (3) Defence of India Rules and sentenced to two months' and one month's simple imprisonment respectively. The prosecution case was that on January 26 last they hoisted the Congress Flag on the House of Mangeswar Babu just on the side of the public thoroughfare and therefore they infringed the order banning a public display of the Congress Flag. —U. P.

Unique Distinction For Sir S. Varadachariar

NEW DELHI, March 3

According to a report received here, Sir S. Varadachariar, Judge of the Federal Court of India, has been elected an Honorary Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple. This is stated to be a unique distinction for a judge in India.—A.P.

Jairamdas Suffering From Disturb Sleep

KARACHI, March 3

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a former member of the Congress Working Committee, who is detained at present in the Hyderabad Central Prison was brought to civil hospital for medical examination, states a message from Hyderabad (Sind). It is reported that he is suffering from albuminuria and disturbed sleep.—A.P.

"HARIJAN" COPY SEIZED

SHOLAPUR, March 3: The city police searched the house of Mr. G. R. Upadhye, a local merchant, and seized a copy of the "Harijan" of August 1942.—U. P.

Youths, Not As Mental Robots

Radhakrishnan On Training For Peace

LAHORE, March 2.

A plea for building up a future world order free from war and racial arrogance and vulgarity was made by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan addressing the Government College Convocation here to-day.

"If a world order is to be established", he said "a world community will have to be engendered. If a world community is to be engendered, a world view will have to be propagated among youths of all nations." Education, Sir Sarvapalli said, should not be debased to turn out youths into mental robots. It should provoke in them a spirit of enquiry and the capacity to reason out and decide for themselves.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO URDU CONFERENCE

Syed Sibtay Hasan, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I was surprised to see in yesterday's papers Mr. Pyarelal's statement regarding Gandhiji's message to the Urdu Conference that was held recently in Bombay.

"His allegations about the omission of certain words in Gandhiji's message are absolutely incorrect. I have in my possession Gandhiji's original letter in Urdu which reads thus:

Sevagram,
Wardha—C. P.
15th Feb. 1945.

BHAEE SIBTEY HASAN

AAP KA KHAT MILA. MAJBOOR HOON. MAIN AA TO NAHEEN SAKTA. SIRF URDU KI YA SIRF HINDI KI HIMAYAT MOOJH MEN NAHEEN RAHI. MAIN DONON KI TARAQQI CHAHTA HOON. DONON MAIN AAP SEY BHI CHAHTA HOON. UMMID HAI AAP MERI MURAD SAMJEY HOANGEY.

AAP KA
(Sd.) M .K. Gandhi.

A literal translation of this letter would read thus:

"Brother Sibtey Hasan,

Received your letter. I am unable to come. I cannot now support only Urdu or only Hindi. I want the progress of both. Both I want from you also. I hope you have understood what I mean.

Yours,
M. K. Gandhi."

"It should be noted that Mr. Pyarelal's version of Gandhiji's letter is wrong at two places. Firstly, Gandhiji has only expressed his inability to come. He does not say that he "cannot come to Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu. Secondly, Gandhiji does not write, "but I also want them to fuse into one", instead he says, "I want the progress of both." It is unfortunate that Mr. Pyarelal should make such a blatant misstatement. To remove all possible doubts, I am also issuing the facsimile of Gandhiji's original letter addressed to me in Urdu".

MAHATMA TO BE INFORMED OF NAGPUR TALKS

NAGPUR, March 3

The Congressmen, who had talks with the Additional District Magistrate of Nagpur, are busy making a summary of what had passed between them a copy of which will be sent to Mahatma Gandhi for information.—U. P.

Madras Deputations To Meet Gandhiji

BEZWADA, March 3

A deputation of Andhra Congressmen consisting of Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. K. M. Chandramouli, Mr. T. T. Viswanadham, Mr. N. G. Ranga Rao and Mr. Pallamraju will meet Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram on March 9. The deputation will discuss with Gandhiji Kisan, labour and other constructive work in Andhra.

It is learnt that a Tamil Nad deputation led by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, will meet Gandhiji on March 8. —A.P.

Unconditional Release For A. I. C. C. Member

CAWNPORE, March 3.

The U. P. Government are understood to have passed orders releasing unconditionally Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, member of the A. I. C. C. Pandit Sharma, who has been in detention for nearly 30 months, was released on parole from the Bareilly Central Prison on Feb. 25 owing to his niece's illness.—A. P.

C. R. INTERVIEWS GANDHIJI

WARDHA, March 3.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had another interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day.—A. P.

ROBERT DONAT

The great actor and film star known to many of his admirers as "Mr. Chips" after the great character role he played in "Goodbye Mr. Chips"--- got his first break on the screen because he laughed in the wrong place!

As William Pitt, delivering his maiden speech as Prime Minister in 1784, when he was only twenty-three.

Robert Donat got his first real chance in films because he laughed—in the wrong place. After months of effort, trying to secure a footing in British studios, his lack of success earned him the nickname "Test Donat." So often was he tested, and told he was "non-photogenic," that when the real thing came along he treated it as something of a joke.

"I had a message to report at Elstree quite late one evening," he says, "where Alexander Korda was then forming a film company. Right from the start it seemed hopeless. Everybody was tried, and, into the bargain there was a feeling in the atmosphere that the cameraman and other technicians were only doing it because Korda wanted it done—that they knew it would not be any good. I received contradictory instructions about the way I was to say my lines. The lights dazzled me so that I could not see straight. I was told to sit down, to stand up, and then asked if I could sing! The whole thing struck me as funny. I laughed, oblivious of the camera and the microphone, the tired assistant director who was in charge of the test—and everything else!

Refreshing Laughter

"Some weeks later, when I was on the point of accepting a new theatre contract for my repertory work, I got a call to report at Oxford for a role in "Men of Tomorrow," a film of life in a University, which Korda had already begun. He told me a few days later that, photographically, the test was a failure, but my unexpected burst of laughter in the face of it all was so refreshing that he decided to give me a chance."

That laugh resulted in a small contract, and the contract led to a role in Korda's famous film, "The Private Life of Henry the Eighth." From there Donat went straight to the top, where he has remained for more than 10 years. In all that time he has made only one film in Hollywood, "The Count of Monte Cristo." All his other films have been made in British studios.

Donat is a descendant of an Italian family called "Donatello." A branch of the family settled in Saxony and became "Donat." As a result of a duel, one Donat fled to Poland, with the fair lady who was the cause of the duel. Their son was Robert Donat's father, who in time settled in that great British cotton centre, the town of Manchester.

As a small boy, Donat was prevented from joining in the amateur theatricals of his family and friends because he had a slight nervous stutter. So he went to the cinema instead, where he became enthralled by the adventures of the weekly serial-films which were so much the fashion when films were "silent." His mother, however, insisted on elocution classes to cure that stutter. His teacher was a man well-known for his recitals of the works of Dickens. Young Robert quickly became interested, and soon he accompanied his teacher, giving performances at charity concerts and similar gatherings.

First Job

In 1921 Donat got his first professional stage job, playing Lucius in "Julius Caesar." His first salary was three pounds a week. This happened in holiday time.

After a few weeks his parents insisted on a return to school for two more years. During this time, however, he continued his classes with his old teacher, and worked also as his secretary, learning shorthand and typing in order to have, as his teacher expressed it, "something to fall back on."

In 1923 Donat joined a famous touring company, run by Sir Frank Benson the great Shakespearean actor. His salary now was less than three pounds a week, and he worked considerably harder than during that first "holiday" season. Touring was a tough life. Donat's first appearance with the Benson company was in a busy seaside town, packed with visitors. Unable to find lodgings, Donat spent his first week as an actor living in an attic in a Sailors' Home. Too proud to borrow money, or even to let his parents give him an "advance," he lived on cups of tea and sandwiches, paid for out of his savings, till pay day came round.

For four years Donat travelled all over Britain, performing in tiny villages and small towns, and once, for three days, in a remote Scottish fishing village during a gale, when the company had to shout to be heard above the noise of the wind and the rain!

For four more years Donat worked with the Liverpool Repertory Company, and then came the offer of a play in London. Although it was a good play, it was not successful, and Donat found himself reduced, once more, to tea and sandwiches. Now he remembered his old love, the cinema. There were plenty of film studios near London, and he went from one to the other, at first hopefully, then despairingly. He had nearly given up, and the verdict "You are not photogenic" was becoming engraved on his heart, when the famous play "Precious Bane" by Mary Webb, was sent to him to read.

The Turning Point

He sat up all night reading the play and the part he later played, a character called Gideon Sarn, is still his favourite stage role. This was the real turning point of his career. On the very last night of the run, Donat made his trip to Elstree for the test that made him laugh... and caught the attention of Alexander Korda. After "Henry The Eighth," Donat went back to the theatre, where a play called "The Sleeping Clergyman' made him a star.

Hollywood by this time had seen "Henry The Eighth," and every day Donat received cabled offers of big contracts. But he turned them all down. It was Korda who persuaded him that "The Count of Monte Cristo" was a perfect film role for him and he went to America, returning immediately the film was completed, for another play on the London stage.

He has never returned to Hollywood. His knowledge of British studios convinced him that, although smaller, these were a more suitabel background for the life he wanted to live—spending part of the year in the theatre and part in the studios. This he has done.

Recently Robert Donat has turned to theatrical production. His revival of Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" was acclaimed by London dramatic critics as one of the finest productions of 1944. Anna Neagle, better known, perhaps as "Queen Victoria" since her world success in the two British films about Britain's Queen, recently made her first appearance as a "straight" actress in "Emma" under the management of Robert Donat.

Outstanding among Robert Donat's films are "The 39 Steps" and "The Young Mr. Pitt," in which he wrote many of his own lines, "The Ghost Goes West" and "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

As Mr. Chips, in the film "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

REWARD

Rs.5,000

"FORTIS" (Vitamin Tonic) offers a surprising increase in Vitality and Energy within the first 24 hours and makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. If you suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body. Nervousness. Impure Blood, Sickly skin, depression and poor sleep, there is a new hope for you of restoring your youthful vigour and vitality. It has proved to be a BOON to unfortunate millions whom nature has not blessed with charming face, solid flesh, blood and bones. With the use of "FORTIS" you will find a sudden change in your appearance. It improves your looks, increases your height, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It makes appetite so keen that even a weak man can easily digest one pound or more of butter every day. The great Scientists and Experienced Doctors in America have been astonished and amazed to see the results given by "FORTIS." It has made 100 years old men young again. If you are too thin, you will find a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. You will get lovely improvement in features and charms like past young days when your skin was smooth and fresh. Start taking "FORTIS" immediately and live for 100 years young fit, strong and healthy with Roses on the face. Reward of Rs. 5,000 will be awarded to any one who proves the inefficacy of this most wonderful medicine. Price Rs. 5 only (Postage and Packing free). Write your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS while sending the order.

THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS
P. O. Box No. 320, LAHORE.

AILING WOMAN
RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY.
Price Rs. 10-10-0 V.P.P. one Rupee Extra.
ENA AGENCY
41, opp. Prathana Samaj
T. No. 22550.
Girgaon. BOMBAY 4.

MENSO GOVT. REGD
Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs 2 CATARACTO without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr. C. Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta Popular Pharmacy. Bomi Pharmacy Bombay.

Views On Indian Currency

(1) "Indian Currency in Retrospect" by Mr. G. D. Birla; (2) "Problems of Indian Currency and Exchange" by Mr. N. R. Sarkar and (3) "Indian Currency" by Sir Theodore Gregory—Indian Institute of International Affairs—Kitabistan, Allahabad.

These three papers have been published under the auspices of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, a non-official and non-political body founded in 1936 to encourage and facilitate the scientific study of international questions and problems. In his paper Mr. Birla has given a brief, up-to-date survey of the developments which have taken place in Indian Government's currency policy, with a running commentary on these changes. His comments faithfully reflect the opinion of Indian critics on the subject. "From silver to gold from gold to gold exchange, from gold exchange back to silver and from silver to gold again—our peregrinations had been as desired and dictated by Whitehall, causing severe injury to the country's interests," sums up, in Mr. Birla's words, the eventful history of Indian currency upto the end of the first world war. In his opinion, later experience was not more happy. Coming to the present war, he does well to show that as a result of the country's contribution to its prosecution, "India has famished, not fattened. Speaking of prevailing scarcity, high prices and black markets, Mr. Birla repeats his view that this state of affairs is directly due less to currency expansion than to Government's neglect to foster the production and supply of goods. This is, however, not the whole truth. When India was made the main base of military operations in the Far East, Government could and should have developed large-scale industries in this country so that the supply position would have been eased and currency expansion would have been kept within reasonable limits. Even then a big gap would have remained to be covered by currency and it would have become necessary to mop up this surplus purchasing power by means of taxation and public loans as well as to introduce all kinds of Government control.

After reviewing at length the history of India's currency and exchange, Mr. Sarkar's paper seeks to indicate the position which this country should take up in relation to the domestic and international management of its currency. He concludes his review thus:—"India has the resources to manage her currency and exchange in the best interests of her people. But if she is to make her contribution to international financial regulation, she must insist on acting as an independent entity and not as an inconsequential appendage of Great Britain."

Sir Theodore Gregory's paper is strictly restricted to an examination of the prevailing currency conditions and attempts to Visualise the currency and exchange system that should be adopted for the post-war period. The problem is examined, from the twin point of view of "standard" and "ratio" the merits of the gold standard as a practical proposition are considered and the desirability of strengthening India's Gold reserves is supported. As regards the ratio, it is pointed out that the framers of India's future monetary policy may find that "though a "free" rupee might be preferable to a rupee stabilised de jure, the balance of advantage lies in a de facto stabilisation."

V. G. K.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

PLANNED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIA, with special reference to Industrial Development. By S. R. S. Raghavan. Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price Re. 1.

Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan, formerly editor of "Commerce", Bombay, has written a book on "Planned Economic Development for India" with special reference to industrial development. It has been issued by the Indian Institute of International Affairs, New Delhi and published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. The book examines all the post-war plans—official and non-official—which have so far been issued, namely, the Bombay Plan, the Roy Plan, Sir M. Visveswaraya's Five-Year Plan, the several tentative plans prepared and under consideration by the Government of India and the Second Report of the Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Council which enunciates tentative policies guiding the several aspects of planning by Government. Taking into account the economic possibilities of the country, it fixes targets for different lines of agricultural and industrial production. It examines the economic set-up and potential of the country.

Speaking of agricultural planning, the book examines the question of land tenure and comes to the conclusion that ryotwari system is best suited for proper agricultural development. With this object in view, it advocates the liquidation of Zamindari system—first on voluntary basis and later, if need be, on a compulsory basis. Similarly, the liquidation of agricultural debt is also advocated. Other suggestions are proper financing of agriculture, consolidation of holdings, prevention of subinfeudation by changing the law inheritance, co-operative farming and abolition of absentee landlordism. The development of a number of rural industries is suggested as an adjunct to agricultural development with a view to giving continuous and profitable employment to agricultural population.

Industrial planning is exhaustively dealt with. The book advocates the simultaneous development of basic and consumption industries because, in its opinion, if consumption industries are also not developed, there will be danger of inflation in the initial stages of the planning period. Development of a number of new industries is also suggested. The continuance of a policy of protection with a more liberal tariff procedure is advocated.

IMPORTANCE OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The book is of the opinion that cottage industries should occupy a prominent place in any scheme of development. It should be remembered in this connection, it observes, that far more people are dependant on cottage than on large-scale industries. While only three million workers are engaged in the latter, a like number is employed in the handloom industry alone. Therefore, in a country with such an economic structure as that of India, cottage industries must inevitably play an important part in the economic life and development of its people. The book indicates the cottage industries which should be fostered through co-operative organisation, adequate finance, supply of raw materials, technical advice regarding patterns and standardisation, supply of a few simple machine tools which will modernise production, and facilities for marketing their products.

The author of the book believes that the scheme of equitable distribution suggested by him will prevent the concentration of wealth in a few hands, to the disadvantage of the many, and ensure to each individual at least the minimum comfortable share in the national dividend.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF BOMBAY

The Alliance Francaise is an international organisation with its head office in Paris, with the aim and object of spreading the knowledge of French culture throughout the world. The Bombay Branch, started less than 10 years ago, had to suspend its general activities during the war, but with the liberation of France has once again embarked on its cultural functions and bulletins.

The sixth bulletin under review, in the Foreword refers to the movement of resistance during the occupation of France, when writers of the Alliance waged a relentless war against the German "New Order" in France. An attempt to imitate the French symbolists has resulted in fairly good verse by an Indian gentleman. An article on Indo-French cultural relations by Mr. Pagnon deals with the subject-matter of the Ph. D. thesis for which Mrs. Roshan Captain has been awarded the degree by the Bombay University. The conclusion of the thesis as quoted in the article makes interesting reading; "Marie Noel and Tagore are two kindred souls, who, in different languages, in different parts of the world, in different (milieus) are singing of the same thing-the fundamental meaning of life."

The last article on "The Development of French Democracy and Democratic Thought" traces the history of French political thought from the year 50 A. D. to 1795 and gives a very correct picture of the rise of the Bourgeoisie and the French Republic. It is a consistent and well thought out article tracing out the progress of a system which was accepted as the last word in political endeavour till the beginning of this century, but which is now a matter of controversy.

J. D.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sarlaben was spending the afternoon with her intimate friend, Sumatiben. As the two worked and chatted together, Sarlaben, sitting by the open window, noticed a murmur of voices outside. At first she thought little about it assuming that Harsha, Sumatiben's four-year-old daughter, was playing there with other children.

Eventually, the monotonous tone, so unlike that of happy, joyous children at play, forced itself more clearly upon her notice. She could distinguish but one voice, and that voice was saying at intervals. "Yes, Mother—Yes."

This aroused Sarlaben's curiousity, and she leaned out of the window to see what was going on. She discovered Harsha playing contentedly all alone. while she repeated automatically, "Yes, Mother."

Knowing Sumatiben and her methods, the explanation was not difficult to find. Sumatiben was a devoted mother, but the way she expressed her devotion was often unwise. She scarcely allowed the little girl out of her sight, and when with her, she rained a constant patter of admonitions, cautions and gentle reproofs. The parental voice was scarcely ever silent when mother and child were together.

Harsha was so accustomed to these continuous admonitions that, hearing her mother's voice through the open window, she subconsciously assumed that the usual shower was pelting her. She did not wish to be interrupted in her play so she was protecting herself with the courteous, "Yes, Mother," in this way putting up a sheltering umbrella against a shower of words.

It is just as true in addressing children as grownups that one is not heeded merely because he is a great talker. The mother who allows herself to repeat, day after day, admonitions, reproofs, or unnecessary directions loses power and authority at each repetition. Everyone gets accustomed to a constantly recurring sound. Live long enough near the elevator, and you will cease to mind its noise.

Let us speak with definiteness and only when necessary. Our yea should be yea and our nay, nay. If we speak only when occasion demands, the child will soon learn that we mean what we say, and repetition will not be necessary.

* * *

Have you ever heard of a cow tree? It sounds very funny, does it not? But there is one; although it is in a far away country.

There is a barren stretch of rock in one part of South America where scarcely a plant seems to grow. Yet one tall tree flourishes there, and its roots seem to take quite a firm hold on the rock. Its leaves have the colour of leather.

The tree is called the Cow Tree. And do you know why? Because the South American Indians chop into the side of the trunk and make a liquid pour out of the tree which looks just like milk. They catch it in bowls. And they use it as milk, too.

As a matter of fact, it is very useful to the people for there are no cattle within miles of the place because of the barren rock.

* * *

A baker was delivering bread in avenue. A woman, hurrying homewards from her shopping, stopped him. "Have you left me any bread, baker?"

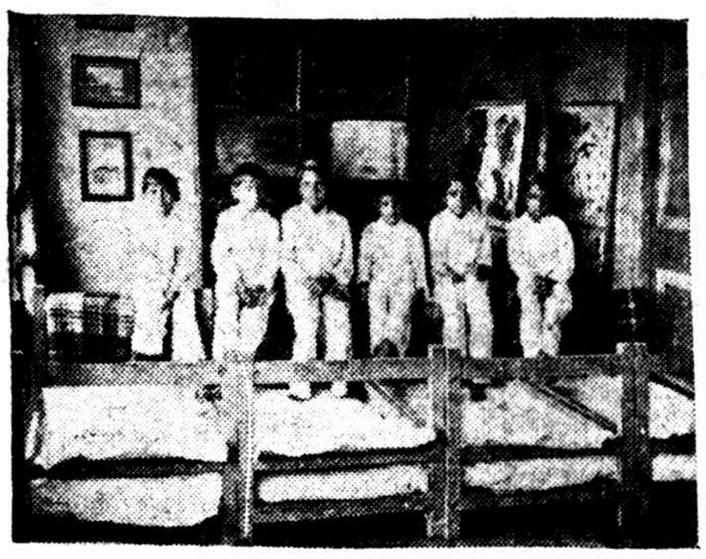
"Oh, yes, madam."
"It is to-day's?"
"Certainly, madam."
"Well, yesterday's wasn't!"

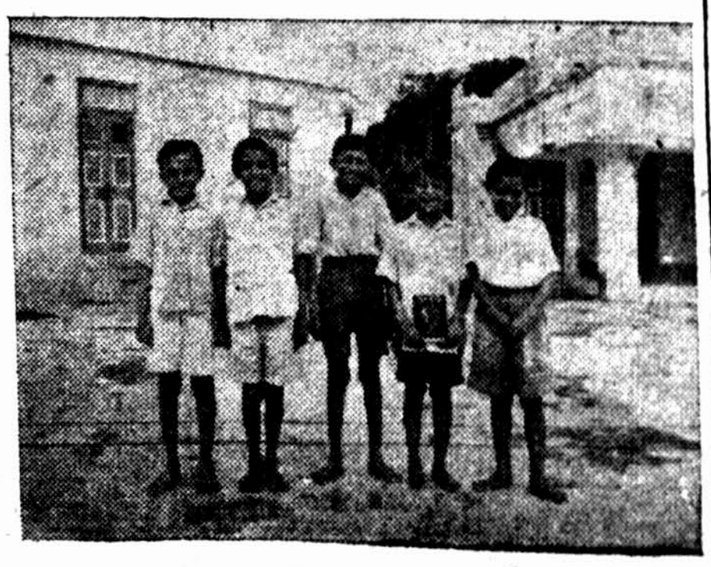
* * *

Mother: "What are you reading about, Shaukat?"
Shaukat: "I don't know."
Mother: "Well, you were reading aloud."
Shaukat: "Yes, but I wasn't listening."

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 52





"Early to Bed" and "Early to Rise."

E. M. FORSTER—THE MODERN JANUS

By Mulk Raj Anand

Of E. M. Forster, no one will ever paint a full length portrait in the British Academician's manner, because there is nothing about him which is, so to speak, merely the principal features. Only a profile may be attempted of this modern Janus, the essence of whose personality is in the subtlety of the hints he lets drop, the glimpses he affords of a mysterious universe even when he is most squat and real and three dimensional.

This elusiveness of the man makes for an obliqueness in his work, producing an art which, though solid and tangible and concrete, is punctuated by long reticences, interspersed with hesitations, qualifications and suggestions, pregnant with deep meaning like some great music. It is not that he refuses to make general statements (for, in fact, the narrative of his novels keeps continually breaking out into the essay, the random thought, at once philosophical reflection and criticism of life), but he has a healthy contempt for dogma and is engaged in a colloquy between the different parts of his many sided nature in a way which baffles his admirers but is the core of his peculiar genius. The infrequency of his utterances, however, makes them greatly more significant, for he will not write or speak until he knows the full facts of the case and until the deepest chords in him have been stirred, until he must say something.

Enormous Influence

How rare a writer he is! In a whole lifetime's dedication to art he has published only some five novels, a couple of books of short stories, a biography of his friend Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, a book of collected essays and a few miscellaneous works.

And yet how enormous is the influence he enjoys. If it is slightly vulgar to call him "the greatest living English novelist" as the more fashionable of his admirers label him, certainly he is the most "self-conscious" writer of his generation and more typically English than many others, at least in his adumbration of all the highest qualities in the British tradition, the tradition of those poets and free spirits who have contributed to the world a great literature.

From the beginning of his work—sensitive, delicate and urbane—evidences to a mind who will not passively accept the world as he finds it. Not that he is the kind of rebel who will break the doors and the windows; he is much too gentle and polite for such crudity. But he knows which room is stuffy or damp, and he expresses his disapproval by walking out into the garden when the atmosphere becomes too tense. He knows all about the big house, what it is really like, but he knows also how he could build it nearer the heart's desire. And in this way he poses the contrast between the prose and the poetry of life.

This conflict between what the world is like and what it might be is stated again and again in all the five novels which E. M. Forster has written. The issue is, however, never resolved. On the one hand his genius derives from the English empirical tradition, a love of fact, a kind of commonsense realism, so that he notices all the trivialities of everyday life which are the appurtenances of a narrow, domestic existence in suburbia. (The detail is almost photographic and owes not a little to Flaubert and his followers.) On the other hand, he is a romantic, in direct succession to George Meredith, a typically English development based on a lyrical love of the moods of the gentle English countryside, the men sprung from its soil and the simple, homely things about which the best manifesto was written by Wordsworth and Coleridge in the preface to the 'Lyrical Ballads."

The fusion of these two tendencies in his writing is made difficult by his philosophical re-occupations. From his studies at Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of the scholar Lowes Dickinson and the critic Desmond Macarthy and to which he has been connected as a fellow of King's College, he brought a predilection for wisdom. "The young men seek (there) truth rather than victory," he says. And the knowledge and beauty garnered on the banks of the Cam is, in his imagination, like the glory of Greece "The Cephissus flows with the Cam through the city... Ancient and modern units through the magic of youth."

Greek! Greek!

The natural evolution of a mind nurtured in a classical education might have been entirely academic, but if knowledge was the highest ecstasy to Morgan Forster, pleasure was not altogether a shadow. In his early fantasies girls turn into trees at the least little excuse, the fauns and dryads are next door neighbours, and Pan haunts the countryside. And his imagination, flouting archaeology and disdaining literalism, cries "Greek! Greek!" not only if he happens to land at the Hellenic port of Guides, but as he roams in Italy or in Wiltshire downs.

This kind of creativeness was destined to make him an artist. And the art where all the various graces in his nature were to find a vehicle was the novel. For, above everything else, he was interested in human beings and in friendship. "It is the private life that holds out the mirror to infinity; personal intercourse, and that alone, that ever hints at a personality beyond our daily vision." And what mattered to him most was "the rainbow bridge that should connect the prose in us with the passion," for "without it, we are meaningless fragments, half monks, half beasts."

A man so comprehensive in his outlook, whose mind is like a prism radiating so many colours, is bound to find it difficult to relate all the strains of his temperament. But the excitement of his work is in the great battle that rages there between truth and lies, gaiety and boredom, humility and pretension, life and death. And the harmony, whenever it is attained, is only in brief moments when the mystery of life impinges on the consciousness like a Beethoven symphony and the heart, the braver for its flights, returns aflame, the burning core.

If the final reconciliation of all the beauties and cruelties and follies is achieved in his art through surrender to music, what of the clamours of actual life, the life of action: of social relations, of the arena?

Forster's answer to this question is pre-eminently that of an artist and follows from his regard for the individual, with a due sense of his rights as a human being, especially his right to speak his mind without let or hindrance and to write according to his will.

WHO'S WHO?

Maj. M. W. S. Hogh, of Manchester, has been with a Sikh Machine Gun Battalion 3½ years, has grown beard and moustache, and wears a Sikh turban. Is seen here receiving intelligence report from Sub. Sarwan Singh, of Ludhiana, Punjab, while in Irrawaddy River area.

The bloom in your cheeks

If Anaemia has robbed the bloom try

VINKOLA

It rejuvenates the worn out tissues, gives extra energy and cheers up the mind.

SPW

STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

CALCUTTA

DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY.

M/S. FAIRDEAL CORPORATION LTD., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirose Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

POTTERY MACHINES

MAKERS

KUSUM ENGINEERING CO. LD.

25, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

Such-and-such picture sold for eighteen lakhs.

So-and-so film star signed for a lakh for one picture.

So-and-so director is getting Rs. 5,000 per month.

So-and-so story-writer got Rs. 12,000 for a scenario.

All this flow of gold into the pockets of film producers, stars, directors, story-writers, is possible because 32 years ago a man of vision and courage, DADASAHEB PHALKE, opened a new field of industrial and artistic enterprise. Facing ridicule, social stigma, financial loss, he started making motion pictures and produced some of the earliest screen hits.

It is a significant commentary on the capitalist system in general and film industry in particular that when he died a year ago, he was almost a pauper, while others were reaping the harvest of millions from the seed that he had sown.

Last week, the editor of "Veni," a local Gujerati weekly paper, was the only one to remember that it was the first anniversary of Dadasaheb Phalke's death. He organised a meeting to which ALL the prominent producers, directors, stars and distributors were invited to join in paying homage to the memory of the great pioneer. Inspite of reminders and promises, NOT ONE of them cared to attend.

No, Sir, they were all too busy to spare an hour to honour the father and founder of the film industry.

Some of them were busy losing money at the races.

Some others were busy playing flush and rummy and poker.

Some were busy dancing at the Cricket Club, sipping cocktails at the Taj.

A few of them were even busy making pictures to add a few more lakhs to their bank balance.

The independent film producers whose association believes in issuing a statement every day and who paid money to pay their homage to C. K. Nayaudu in the score card of the recent Jubilee Match, were too busy to pay any homage to the founder of their own industry.

The only people who turned up at the meeting were two dozen film journalists, publicity men and a few non-star actors—the least favoured members of the industry! It seems gratitude is a quality that one possesses in reverse proportion to one's earnings.

Our public—spirited Mayor, Mr. Nagindas Master, however, was there to preside over the meeting and told several interesting anecdotes about the late Dadasaheb Phalke whom he had known personally. He made a suggestion that the industry should establish a Film Research Institute to perpetuate the memory of the great pioneer. It is an excellent suggestion but what hope is there of its having carried out by men who could not even spare an hour?

★

"Wilson"

Here is a motion picture which is evidence of the growing maturity of the cinematic medium—even as "Mission To Moscow" was! After the plethora of boy-meets-girl, sugary romances and war pictures without idealism, it is a relief to see a whole long film devoted to the biography of a real man who dominated the world of the near—past. Technically, it is a marvellous production, even if the technicolour tends to give it an over-glamourized Ruritarian atmosphere, and the pace is too slow throughout unnecessarily dragging the picture to an inordinate length of over 14,000 feet. The acting is of a high order and Alexander Knox who plays Wilson makes of his subject a human and real person.

It is obvious that "Wilson," released at a timely moment, must have been a very potent argument for the re-election of President Roosevelt for the fourth term. No opportunity has been lost to suggest a parallel between Roosevelt and Wilson, between this war and the last. Wilson of the film is the original Wilson plus F.D.R. plus "Mr. Smith" (who went to Washington in the Capra film).

As a result, this film is a reminder of the severe limitations of the POPULAR cinema (not of cinema as such) as a purveyer of authentic history. The temptation to idealize persons, to reduce them to over-simplified behaviour patterns, and to dramatize historic incidents is an understandable weakness of the scenarists. Even the adult cinema is intellectually much younger than works of objective literature!

The film does give us a glimpse of Wilson, the shy professor, the devoted family man, the humanitarian and the idealist. But to evaluate his peculiar psychosis, his complex political personality and the even more complex political currents and cross—currents of his times, one would still have to forget the movie and go to a book

★

In his A NEW AMERICAN HISTORY, W. E. Woodward thus sums up Wilson:

"He seems to have been two people, of different temperaments, welded together psychologically. In one of his states of being he was a lover of books who enjoyed endless hours in a library, tracing the source and evolution of ideas—a shy man who disliked meeting people. But in his other self he was a statesman of force and aggressiveness. A remarkable person.....

"He was half blinded by looking upward at the stars, and it was his misfortune that he attempted to translate celestial ideas into terrestial phenomena....

"As his personality takes shape, in the light of study and analysis we discern a proud and lofty spirit an introvert who was forced by circumstances to play the part of an extrovert, a humanitarian with a deep-seated belief in democracy, a man of reserve who never gave himself wholeheartedly to friendship, because friendship would mean the invasion of an alien spirit and the breaking down of the barrier that he had built around his heart and soul."

"He was comforted by women. This does not mean that he had love affairs.... Men who are well supplied with mental arrogance usually prefer the society of women."

★

The simplification and idealization of Wilson's personal character is not so objectionable as the attempt of the picture to justify the last war. To build imaginary heroes may be innocuous, but to misrepresent motivations of past history is to mislead the world in the present and the future.

America was led into the last war not less by the capitalist J. P. Morgan than by the idealist Wilson. The Morgans were purchasing agents of the Allies in the United States and made a profit of several million dollars from commission. They also made 30 million dollars on the sale of the Allied bonds to the American people. So the fortunes of millions of Americans became mixed up with the outcome of the war. Daryl F. Zanuck, naturally, would not like to put that into his movie! Nor would he like to mention how Wilson and his government treated the socialists, the "wobblies" (militant trade union workers), the anarchists, communists, and those (like Agnes Smedley) who raised their voices in support of Indian freedom and against Britain's empire. Wilson's idealism did not go beyond bourgeoise democracy.

In his incomparable "U.S.A.", John Dos Passos devotes a chapter to Wilson and this is how he describes the reaction of the "wobblies" or trade union workers to Wilson's last tour of the country to popularize the idea of the League of Nations.

"In Seattle the wobblies whose leaders were in jail, in Seattle the wobblies whose leaders had been lynched, who'd been shot down like dogs, in Seattle the wobblies lined four blocks as Wilson passed, stood silent with their arms folded staring at the great liberal as he was hurried past in his car, huddled in his overcoat... The men in overalls, the workingstiffs, let him pass in silence after all the other blocks of handclapping and patriotic cheers."

Therein lay the tragedy of Wilson's life—which is hinted at neither in the picture nor in respectable books of history. He was dreaming of internationalism while allowing his government and the governments of his Allies to suppress the most international-minded people—the organised workers of the world. He was dreaming of a League of Nations with India and half of Asia and Africa enslaved and Russia surrounded by Reactionary Interventionist armies! He spoke of the People, yet he had little faith in them and distrusted every sign of their awakening.

Such dreams must remain dreams even in technicolour; the echo of such words must sound hollow in the corridoors of history—even when recorded on a Sound-film and amplified by loud-speakers from behind the silver screen!

★

A Reply And A Rejoinder

To the questions addressed to our Communist comrades in a recent issue, a reply was to appear in the "People's War" which I am informed, had to be held over owing to lack of space. But Mohan Kumaramangalam has been good enough to give it to me and here it is, with the original heading as it was to appear in the P.W:—

LEARN YOUR FACTS CHRONICLER!

The first thing to tell the Chronicler is that it is always unreliable to depend on anti-Communist, anti-Soviet papers (like the *New Leader*) for information about the Communists—years of life in the journalistic world should have taught him that.

In fact according to *Vrij Nederland*, a Dutch paper in London, in response to a question about the future of Indonesia put to the four leading groups in the Dutch resistance movement (Conservatives, Catholics, Social Democrats and Communists), the Communists stated that *independence for Indonesia was an immediate post-war aim of the Netherland Communist Party.* (From the Australian Communist paper, Queensland *Guardian*).

Secondly he asks also why the American *Daily Worker* and *New Masses* are "so strangely (and consistently) silent on the question of India"?

The answer is that it is a lie to say that they are silent. In the New York *Daily Worker* of November 1, Joseph Starobin writes on the Stilwell incident:

> **"It brings home the truth that the situation in China and India is by no means the internal affair of the Chungking-government or the New Delhi Government, as Kuomintang and British Tory apologists have claimed.'**
>
> Among others in the issues of September 3, October 29, November 30, December 6 etc., there is news and comment on Indian affairs; in the issue of December 2nd, 1944, a special two column cable from P. C. Joshi on the Indian situation.

★

To which, in brief, one may reply:

1. I have been reading NEW LEADER for the last ten years (whenever copies of it have passed through the censors) and I never thought it was either anti-Soviet or anti-Communist, though it is critical (sometimes bitterly and unnecessarily so) of certain aspects of Soviet policy. I remember NEW LEADER defending the Soviets at a time when they were being slandered and maligned by Churchill, the new friend of the Soviet Union! At any rate, it is yet to be proved that the quotation from the American DAILY WORKER given by NEW LEADER is incorrect or garbled.

2. I have never yet seen a single issue of NEW LEADER in which the cause of the freedom of India has not been supported categorically and unconditionally. On the other hand, I have been regularly receiving NEW MASSES for the last seven years and, beyond two or three mildly-worded notes, I have found nothing in it in support of Indian freedom though it devotes pages and pages to Greece, China, Spain, Portugal, etc. Why? As for the American DAILY WORKER, if the quotation from Starobin's article is the best that could be quoted from it, surely it would have been better for it to remain SILENT. Even "Manchester Guardian" and "News Chronicle" have expressed themselves more strongly than that! By placing the non-Indian imperialistic Government of New Delhi on par with the Chinese National Government (however reactionary it might be) Starobin has not only falsified reality but (I hope unconsciously) played the game of the Imperialists. Can a Communist honestly say there is NO difference between Chungking and New Delhi? (The Chinese Communists are prepared to accept Marshal Chiang as the leader of national resistance under CERTAIN conditions. Are the Indian Communists prepared to accept Lord Wavell as the leader of India under ANY condition?)

3. I am glad to note that "independence for Indonesia is an immediate post-war aim of the Netherland Communist Party" and stand corrected, though (incorrigible anti-Imperialist as I am) I would have preferred to hear of "liquidation of the Dutch Empire" in this context—and also of the liquidation of French and Belgian empires. Since modern Imperialists have found a way of conceding "independence" WITHIN their empires, it is desirable to use terms that they cannot twist to suit their ends.

★

Browder On India

I am particularly grateful to comrade Kumarmangalam for giving me this quotation from "Teheran" the book by Earl Browder:—

> **India, the only part of the colonial Far Eastern mainland saved from the Japanese first rush of conquest, presents the basic issue in its most complicated form. Here we have American armed forces directly serving not only to repel the common Japanese enemy and to prepare the reconquest of the occupied lands but also incidentally and against American interests to bolster up and perpetuate the British colonial government which is rotten, obsolete, and harmful.**

It is heartening to read this clear and bold analysis of the situation, though again we wish the American Communist leader had come out more specifically in favour of COMPLETE, IMMEDIATE, UNCONDITIONAL liquidation of this "rotten, obsolete and harmful" imperialist rule in India.

"Chronicler" would be the last person to imagine that Communists can ever become imperialists or defenders of imperialism. But the sad fact remains that TODAY they are not as vigorous and insistent on the issue of liquidation of imperialism as they were, say, five or ten years ago. The impression is inevitable and the reply printed above has not removed this impression that they are "soft-pedalling" their anti-imperialism to "appease" the Churchills in the Allied camp. This is unfortunate—for the future both of Communism and the world!

★

No "People's War" In Ahmednagar Fort

Talking to Mohan, I was surprised to learn that the Government has been refusing to forward copies of the Communist Party organ, "People's War," to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders interned in the Ahmednagar Fort. This seems to be a stupid bureaucratic decision but I suspect there is more in it than meets the eye.

However much one may differ with Communists, one can't deny that theirs is one of the most important and active patriotic political parties in the country. Congressmen and Communists, in spite of differences, have been comrades in the national struggle for freedom. It is necessary for the interned national leaders to read what the Communists have to say for themselves, especially in view of the recent "exclusion" controversy in Congress ranks. To prohibit "People's War" being sent to Ahmednagar Fort seems to be a deliberate imperialistic attempt to foster misunderstandings and differences in the ranks of the patriots, to encourage Congress-Communist cleavage!

The excuse given by the Government, however, is that they cannot allow "People's War" to be sent to the leaders because they have not yet asked for it. If that is really the case, the leaders (if they happen to read this Page) can easily remedy the situation. **Or is the LAST PAGE also banned in Ahmednagar Fort?**

Mr. Smith Sees It Through

How War Has Affected The Daily Life Of The British Workers

How has the war affected the average working man in Britain?

Assume him to be employed in a London munitions works. Age 48, liable to conscription, but retained as in "essential work." Married, with two children. Son, age 20, has been in the R.A.F. for one and a half years after service in the Air Training Corps (for youth aged 15-18).

Daughter of 13 still at school, but evacuated from London and billetted with one of the half million housewives who have received evacuees. In the summer holidays, the girl is one of 60,000 children giving paid help with the harvest. At school, she is a Girl Guide (active in the salvage campaign) and also belongs to the School Savings group (well over 30,000 in the country). When his daughter left London, his wife volunteered for full-time munitions work.

The Routine

Every worker must stay on the job, according to the Essential Works Order. He may not strike unless the dispute has been referred to the Minister of Labour: disputes are nearly all settled by the National Arbitration Tribunals. The average working hours in the munitions industry are 55 per week (the pre-war average for industry was 48). The number of munitions workers have gone up by 54 per cent (69 in every 100 of the extra being women), but production has gone up by 500 per cent. This explains the necessity for night shifts. In spite of five winters of total black-out, he has cycled regularly to work (a few tyres still being available), though when wet he travels by bus, in spite of the discomfort of a 40 per cent average increase in the number of passengers. The last buses are earlier than before the war, but special works services are maintained.

Before the war he was earning £4 per week: now £5, which places him among the six million new income tax payers during the war among manual workers. His wife earns £3, 10s per week. The income is "pooled" for tax purposes, the tax amounting to £79 reckoning allowances (before the war he paid nothing, having two children under 16). He gets a post-war credit of £25 per year. He spends about half his earnings, like the average British citizen, in taxes, direct and indirect. He pays National Insurance Contributions as much as before the war, the rent of Council House is 15sh. per week. He usually manages to save 10sh. in a savings bank. He also buys 6d. savings stamps for his daughter towards Savings Certificates.

Utility Clothes

His wife's hours of work are adjusted to allow some time for shopping: neighbours also help by the "Shopping League" scheme. Shopping takes longer—one has to stand in the queue for unrationed goods (fruit, fish, etc.), and the number of shops open has been reduced through centralization and through bombing. Although maximum prices are fixed for most of the important foodstuffs and prices kept down by Government subsidies, the average level of food prices is up 21 per cent. The worker's favourite evening dish, fish and chips, is often unobtainable owing to scarcity of fish. For adults, supply of milk is much reduced, down to 2 pints a week in winter, though dried household milk is then available. However, good food at the factory canteen (which every employer of over 250 workers is liable to have to instal).

As his work is particularly dirty, he obtains extra clothes coupons. His daughter, as a schoolgirl of above the average weight and height, has about half as many coupons again as an adult. Buying "utility" clothes, one can select from quite a wide range of styles, all tax-free. The main difficulty is obtaining standard personal and household equipment (supplies of watches now 5 per cent of pre war, fountain pens 22 per cent, blankets 34 per cent. No aluminium saucepans and no jute or cork in floor coverings). He pays much in indirect taxation (on a pint of beer 7½d.). Shortage of matches is a great inconvenience (supplies only two-thirds of pre-war.

Local Defence Volunteer

The rent of the house is controlled by the Standard Rent at the outbreak of the war: he cannot be ejected except for one of a number of specified reasons. His house was one of the "one in three" destroyed or damaged by air raids. While uninhabitable, he did not have to pay rent. Many neighbouring houses are still unrepaired as a major part of work in the country still remains to be done. When a bomb fell in 1941, he was seriously wounded: he was six weeks in hospital, during which he received 35sh. per week compensation, plus the allowance for a child. His wife merely shaken, they went first to a rest centre and then to billets provided free by the local Council while the house was being repaired. Later, during the bad raid periods, they used a tube station shelter at night (where there is a canteen and a first-aid post).

In spite of long and arduous working hours, he volunteered in 1940 as a Local Defence Volunteer. He has little space in his garden, and this is given over to hens, having surrendered his egg ration for poultry feed. He has a nearby allotment, one of the 1½ million in the country (800,000 in 1939), where he "digs for victory."

His regular listening to the radio (his favourite programme is the "Brains Trust") was interrupted for a time through the breakage of a scarce type of valve (supply of all types down to 70 per cent of pre-war). On Saturdays, if work permits, he is one of the 400,000 regular spectators of football matches in Great Britain. Bomb damage has made the grandstand roofless. He also goes to pictures once a week, thus contributing to the £16,000,000 annual gross receipts, of which about half goes to the Treasury in tax, direct and indirect.

Holiday At Home

At his factory, he often listens to one of the 75,000 concerts provided annually in the works by ENSA. Unable to visit the seaside owing to the coastal ban, he has spent brief "Holidays at Home" enjoying facilities arranged by the local Borough Council (bands, amusements, dancing, athletic sports, etc. in the local park).

All types of workers in Britain have not only amply fulfilled the tasks allotted them under the National Mobilisation Scheme, but nearly everyone has undertaken voluntary tasks often making great calls on spare time. This in spite of the strain of the black-out, the monotonous food and the disruption of home life falling on "a nation of all people of the world—great lovers of the home." This community of sacrifice has brought all classes much closer together and made them better able to understand each other's problems..

THE MAN WHO MAKES THE BOMBS IS BLIND!

The Amazing Story Of Air Commodore Huskinson

This is the story of one of the king-pin figures of the serial attack on Germany—the story of Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson, C.B.E., M.C. and bar—President of the Air Armament Board.

He sits in a London Office overlooking the Thames.... a blind man in dark glasses, with hands grouping over the photographs and papers that tell how he is scarring the face of Germany. He is the man who creates the bombs that blast and burn the enemy.

Those records on his desk are a token of his revenge on the Germans, for he was blinded during a heavy air-raid on London in April, 1941.

Air Commodore Huskinson is the centre of a vast organisation of ballistics experts, physicists, explosive specialists and air officers from Britain and America who collaborate on producing our bombs—the 8,000 and 12,000 pound "blockbusters," our deadly new armour-piercing bombs, the explosive fire-raisers, and some others still secret.

Incredible But True

It is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, that the creation of a modern bomb often calls for as much ingenuity and time as the design of an aeroplane. It does not matter how big a bomb you build if the explosive won't detonate, if it falls crookedly and misses its target, if it blows up prematurely, if it fails to pierce into its objective. Some of Britain's finest brains have been working for years on each of these problems, but even now the very minimum time in which a new type bomb can be created is six months.

Nobody knows this better than Air Commodore Huskinson. He is probably the world's greatest expert on air armament. It was his armament training of the R.A.F., under Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, right up to the outbreak of war, which led to the amazing skill of our pilots in the Battle of Britain, and our present bombing accuracy against Germany. When war broke out he was made Vice-President of the Ordnance Board, and then, after Dunkirk, he took over armament development, and was responsible for evolving better bombs, guns, torpedoes, explosives, bomb-sights, and all other armament for the R.A.F.

The last thing the Air Commodore ever saw was on the night of April 16 1941, when the Luftwaffe was making one of its routine "terror raids" on London, dropping bombs indiscriminately. The uneven beat of the Heinkels droned overhead, and the anti-aircraft guns made the ground shake. The blast from high-explosive bombs sucked every now and then at the windows of his apartment. Suddenly the whole earth seemed to burst open. There was a hot blast, and he fell with blood pouring from his face.

The Nurses Gaped

From the very first he refused to be treated like a blind man. In spite of the bandages that covered a large part of his face, he insisted on shaving what skin was left visible: he did his hair, filled and lit his pipe, and dressed without aid.

His period of 'rest" lasted exactly three days. Then he could stand inaction no longer. He phoned the Ministry of Aircraft Production and asked his assistants to come to his room at the hospital. The nurses, used to strange sights, gaped as this man sat up in bed, and from the mass of bandages round his head issued a rapid stream of orders, ideas and correspondence to his staff.

He was working at full pressure long before he left hospital. The strong constitution of this comparatively young man—he was then only 44—enabled him to stand up to the ordeal. He developed an uncanny faculty for taking "mind photos" of the blueprints of new designs, which his colleagues described to him. Those "photos" registered rapidly in his brain, and he amazed the other experts by making elaborate and constructive criticisms of designs he had never seen in the ordinary sense.

Like Camera Lens

One of the first things he did when he was able to get about was to visit areas where bombs had fallen, to learn first-hand what damage the enemy's latest bombs were wreaking. Before long his mind was registering like a high-performance camera lens. His colleagues had only to give an outline of a problem or a new idea, and his mind would flash round every single angle of it. He took charge of the development of new armament for British planes; he was driven to air bases, where he ran his now abnormally sensitive fingers over new devices before approving them; he went to the various bomb test-ranges and gave his expert opinion on the results of experimental bombs that were statistically detonated.

That spring the first of his 2,000 pounders hit Germany. The 4,000 pounders began to fall that autumn. By the following spring German cities were rocked by the 8,000 pounders, which destroy whole blocks of buildings; hence the term "block-busters."

An old lady was buying a wireless set.

"Now do you definitely assure me,' she asked, looking anxiously at the tangle of wires, "that I shall not get a shock?"

"Madam," said the assistant, impressively, "I assure you that you won't of a shock until you hear some of the programmes!"

"Halt—or I'm fired!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B, 4666

SCENES FROM BURMA BATTLE-FRONT

U. S. O. W. I. Photos.

CHINESE MACHINE-GUN CREW IN ACTION NEAR BHAMO

A Chinese machine gun crew of the 38th Division sprays lead over retreating Japanese from its emplacement on the bank of the Irrawaddy River outside in northern Burma. The capture of Bhamo on December 15, after a 28-day siege, was a great step toward the joining of forces for the opening of the Stilwell Road.

Victorious over the Japanese after a 28-day siege of Bhamo, key communications center in north Burma, Chinese troops move through the ruins of the city in mopping-up operations.

Carrying full battle equipment, most of it supplied by the United States, Chinese troops pass local villagers along a road near Bhamo.

U. S. infantrymen of the Mars Task Force use a temporary bridge built below the abutments of the bridge that was destroyed by the Japanese as they retreated from this sector of north Burma.

Manned by soldiers of the Chinese Army, American light tanks move through Burma to support the Allied advances against the Japanese forces in that country.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.